THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 13. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CALL TO ARMS.

When Hostilities will Begin.

The French and Prussian Generals.

Miraculous Escape from Death.

A Singular Religious Sect.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE FOREIGN WAR.

Alliances and Combinations.

It is impossible, at this time, to form any intelligent idea as to the alliances and combinations that may be formed by either of the principals to the present war. It can hardly be supposed that Spain—whose action in regard to the crown was the immediate cause of the difficulty—will give any great trouble to France, as a civil war will in all probability now break out in that country between the different factions—the Bourbons, the Republicans and the Regency. It is reported of Austria that she will maintain her neutrality, unless a third power should interfere. It is said that Holland will be neutral. It is announced that both belligerents will respect the neutrality of Belgium. It appears that Bavaria will for the present maintain an attitude of reserve. It was announced some days ago that Prince Napoleon had gone to Copenhagen, and it was surmised that his mission was to form a special alliance with Denmark in view of contingencies. It is unlikely that Sweden in the north, or Switzerland in the south, will play any part in the war. Italy will doubtless maintain an attitude of observation and neutrality. It is hardly worth while to form a conjecture as to the conduct of England and Russia—both of which powers will doubtless, however, wait for the development of events. Some days ago Mr. Gladstone said in Parliament that "France had threatened to proceed to extremities; and should she persist in executing her threats, Her Majesty's Government would exhaust every means to prevent war upon a case so little warranting it."

But at a still later date he said that "the British Government, in common with the European Cabinets, sustained the position taken by the Duke de Gramont, which was that Spain was entitled to choose any one for king except a German prince."

The chances and probabilities of the case, however, as they seem at the present hour, may be changed in a single day, or by a single incident. One power or another may be drawn into the conflict; and from the present difficulty we may see a general European war which will not be terminated till the "map of Europe" is reconstructed in several important respects.

The French and German Generals.

It was telegraphed a few days since that Marshal McMahon would be put in immediate command of the army operating upon the Rhine, and that Count Palikao would command the troops operating against Spain. Marshal McMahon distinguished himself in the last two great wars of France—that against Russia and that against Austria—in the former of which he was the "hero of the Malakoff," and in the latter the "hero of Magenta." He is now 63 years old, and is a Frenchman by birth, but descended from an ancient Irish family. He was educated at the military school of St. Cyr, and took part in the French war in Algeria. For his achievements in the Austrian war he was created Duke of Magenta. Marshal Bazaine is 68 years old, won his first laurels in Algeria, rendered eminent services in the Crimean war, superseded by General Forey as commander of the French army in Mexico, and was created Marshal of France. Count Palikao is chiefly known for the part he bore in the French war with China, in which he displayed ability and ferocity.

Of the Prussian army the King is Commander-in-Chief. But the planning of the campaign will doubtless be the work of the distinguished and valuable Chief of Staff, General von Moltke, who has been accorded the highest honor as the planner of the campaign of 1866, in the wonderful war of Prussia against Austria. The two Prussian princes, Frederick William and Frederick Charles, who commanded in the field in the Prussian-Austrian war, will doubtless also be in command in the present campaign; and General Manteuffel, who demonstrated his genius in the war of 1866, will again be in immediate command of the army.

It will be seen that in both armies there are commanders of great talent and experience. Among the subordinate officers there are many who took part in one or other of the campaigns of the last fifteen years; and in the rank and file of both armies there are to be found, in greater or lesser numbers, troops who served in these wars, and who will therefore, bring to the service those valuable military qualities which are only acquired by actual experience before the enemy.

The Arms.

The troops of the French army are now supplied with the Chassepot, whose value was tried, in a small way, on the Romans three years ago. The Prussian troops are furnished with the Zundnadelgewehr, or needle-gun, whose terribly destructive power was demonstrated upon the Austrians in the battle of Sadowa four years ago. Both of these kinds of rifles is superb; but we shall be better able to decide upon their relative merits at the close of the first campaign.

The Immediate Scene of Operations.

It is as yet impossible to forecast the exact locality where the first collision will take place. There will doubtless be in a short time a great struggle for the possession of Luxemburg, the dismantling of which was demanded by France as the price of peace four years ago. The work of destruction has, however, been but partial, and of this France has frequently complained. For guarding the frontier and defending the Rhine, as well as for covering and supporting an invasion of France, no better position can be found than Luxemburg.

STREET CAR CONDUCTORS.

How to get up a "Testimonial"—A First-class Newspaper Notice.

There was an air of modest dignity about Mr. Punsher as he last night handed in the following "item," which at once commanded respect. His manner was respectful yet firm, and conveyed an impression of newly awakened self-importance, as he drew himself up behind the editorial chair, and remarked, "Gentlemen, I shall be pleased to see this in your issue of to-morrow." What he handed in, and what we publish in accordance with his request, is:—

Last evening, Mr. T. Punsher, the gentlemanly and popular conductor of one of the Randolph street cars, was made the recipient of a handsome testimonial by his numerous friends, in the shape of an elegant silver watch valued at $10. On the back of the case appeared the following inscription, beautifully engraved: "To T. Punsher, from his friends, July, 1870." The presentation ceremony took place in a saloon near the city limits, where a number of the most prominent citizens of the West Side were present, including several Aldermen and a few Supervisors. The presentation speech was made by Alderman Jones, who paid a glowing tribute to the many noble qualities of Mr. Punsher as a gentleman, and the eminent tact and ability which he displayed in the delicate and arduous duties he had to perform. Mr. Punsher, in a neat speech, responded to the compliment, and in the most graceful manner invited the assembled guests to join him in a foaming bumper of beer. The party came to a happy termination by their acceptance of the generous invitation of Mr. Punsher to take a free ride into the city.

This is eminently proper. It is the first suitable recognition of a public officer whose services have hitherto been shamefully neglected. The thought must have occurred to all of us that here was an institution, the street car conductor, which has never been properly estimated. Why has he been permitted to languish in the intolerable obscurity of the rear platform, while so many of his fellow-beings holding positions have been hoisted aloft to the dizzy eminence of a newspaper paragraph? The ornamental policemen at the crossings have been presented with gold-headed canes. The captains of precincts have their buggies. Railroad officials of all degrees of importance have been recognized. The foreman of the barber shop has had his testimonial razor and soap brush. The gentlemanly bar-tender, the gentlemanly usher, the gentlemanly hotel clerk, the popular dry goods man, the affable peanut vender, the retiring partner of a flourishing business, the prosperous actor, the wealthy treasurer, the rising alderman, the virtuous supervisor, the courteous bailiff, have, each and all, been made recipients of tokens of esteem from time to time. And now comes at last the indispensible but long despised conductor, claiming that he, too, is a man, and has rights. In the language of the indignant correspondent, we may say, "Why, in the name of a justice-loving community, has not this been done before?"—*Chicago Tribune*. 14th inst.

THE MISSOURI DUNKARDS.

A Few Facts About an Eccentric Religious Sect.

The Dunkards at the settlement north of Knob Noster, in this county, have had their annual meeting and religious exercises. The Dunkards have no church buildings of their own. They will preach, however, in the buildings of other denominations, but their favorite places of worship are the sheds and barns in the country. The meeting just held was in the second story of a large barn. The lower story was occupied by the stock of the farmer, and in the third story the last year's crop of wheat and oats was stowed away.

During the services some fifty or sixty boys crawled into the loft, and amused themselves by shooting straws down upon the heads of the more serious.

During these annual meetings they commenced preaching at 5 o'clock in the morning and ceased at 12 M., generally having three or four speakers. There are no regular ministers among them, but, like the Quakers, any one can speak who feels so inclined. Upon receiving persons into their Church, they immerse them face foremost by three plunges into the water.

Feet-washing is one of their services—the men washing the feet of the men, and the women washing the feet of the women.

Their feasts consist of the nicest bread and lamb soup, of which they partake largely. After the feast comes the sacrament, which consists of bread and wine. The bread being handed first, each one taking a small piece and holding it until the wine is passed around, the ceremony is performed very slowly, and consumes considerable time.

In all their manners and customs they are plain and simple, and their honesty and morality have almost grown to be a proverb.

With politics the Dunkards have little to do, but are universally radical as far as we can learn.

There are several settlements of Dunkards in this county, mostly from Ohio.—*Warrinsburg (Mo.) Journal.*

A WONDERFUL FALL.

A Child Falls Over a Precipice, a Distance of Three Hundred Feet, and is Not Killed.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, says the Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday, a lad named Martin Crossman, aged four years, and son of Rev. James Crossman, pastor of the Evangelical Association Chapel, fell over the precipice at the head of Van Braam street, in the Sixth ward, and lodged upon the track of the Connellsville Railroad, three hundred feet below. The express train on the road was just coming in sight at the time, and the body was in imminent danger of being crushed beneath the train, when a workman happened to see the danger, and seizing the apparently dead child carried it from the track just in time to escape the new danger. So close was the train upon the man that it almost brushed his clothing as he stood pressing his body against the rocky hillside until it passed. He found that the boy, although unconscious, was not dead, and speedily carried him to his father's residence on St. Patrick's alley. Physicians were called, and it was found that no bones were broken, although there were severe internal injuries, and numerous external cuts and bruises on the body. There are hopes that the boy will recover. It appears that the lad was playing on one of the over-hanging rocks, with some other children, and in attempting to pick up something below which had attracted his attention, he lost his balance and went headlong down the precipice. His fall was broken by the shelving rocks. His escape, nevertheless, was most miraculous. In view of the numerous accidents which occur here, it is strange that the city authorities have not erected a barricade along the bluff.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

Virginia Educationalists and the Woman Question.

In the Virginia Educational Convention in Warrenton, on Thursday, Professor Venable, of the University of Virginia, renewed his resolution, submitted the previous day, to invite the lady teachers of Virginia to become members of the association, and to take their seats in the convention. The resolution produced a sensation and exciting debate. Professor Venable supported his motion with an animated speech to allow lady teachers to derive the benefits of the association, if for no other reason than to secure them return tickets free over the railroads. It was but a poor boon to grant those who were doing so much in the cause of education. (Applause.)

Rev. Dr. Smith, of Hampden and Sidney College, opposed anything that savored of woman's rights in the most infinitesimal degree, and thought Professor Venable's gallantry went ahead of his judgment.

Professor Joynes, of Washington College, offered a resolution that the terms upon which ladies may be admitted into membership be referred to a committee of three.

Rev. Mr. Averitt opposed the resolution, as a step in the wrong direction, looking rather to the unsexing, not to the elevation of that portion of society upon whose spotless purity rests the welfare of mankind. Drag her not down from her empyrean height of purity and modesty; soil not the garments of Southern womanhood by the dust and dirt of dingy surroundings; rather allow her to be the faithful custodian of the *lares* and *penates*.

Professor Joynes' resolution was rejected, and Professor Venable withdrew his resolution.

GENERALITIES.

POSTAL RETRENCHMENT.

It is stated by the Cleveland newspapers that the expenses of the post office there have been reduced to the extent of $2300, by discontinuing the office of Deputy Postmaster, and assigning the duties of that official to the Cashier. A similar change throughout the country, it is estimated, would save $1,000,000. But retrenchment very rarely begins in the upper stratum of a post office.

THE YALE "ROSTER."

The new scheme of education in Yale College principally consists in the addition of a thorough School of Science for those who would pursue such branches distinctively and obtain a smaller proportion of classical education. The "Classical College" remains unchanged for those who desire to commence with a classical basis, except in the elevation of the department of modern languages and literature with the intent that the instruction conveyed in French and German shall be of that higher plane of finish required in the classics.

THE "FOURTH" IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Nobody but the colored people had any Fourth of July in Columbia, S. C. The commandent of the post, General Bumford, decided that the celebration intended was of a partisan character, and declined ordering the military band to assist in the procession, which consisted of four volunteer militia companies, all colored, and the members of some political societies. At the conclusion of their march a meeting of colored persons, numbering about 3000, was held in Sidney Park, and addressed by colored speakers. The speeches had reference to the 80,000 votes the colored people can poll in South Carolina, and urged the selection from among colored men of the candidates for the 320 offices under the General Government which these votes can control.

THE UTAH SILVER MINES.

A correspondent describes Pioche City, Utah, as containing about 1000 miners. The mines in the vicinity, principally silver, are to some extent under the management of San Francisco capitalists. Water is so scarce that miners pay for it 10 cents a gallon. As yet there is no revenue tax on this liquid. There is but one spring in Pioche, and that dries up every summer. The trade of the town is said to be largely in the hands of Jews. Only one person has been shot so far; the disputants about "jumped" claims, etc., being usually content to make demonstrations with blank cartridges from rifle-guns. Mormon settlements in the vicinity supply vegetables and meat. There seems, however, to be no love lost between the "Gentiles" and the Mormons, and the latter are described as not more distinguishable by homespun garments than by "leaden eyes, buttermilk moustache, and faded sorrel hair.

HOW THE NATCHEZ LOST.

It now turns out that if the Natchez had been properly stripped for the race, and had taken on a full supply of wood and pine knots and rosin and turpentine and had started from New Orleans two hours and a half sooner than she did and had lost no time in taking aboard a double-jointed steam saw-mill at Vicksburg nor in landing at Milliken's Bend to afford the pilot and engineer an opportunity to stroll up town and inquire the price of putty and hadn't been compelled to stop and have the teeth of the mud clerk plugged at Memphis and to lie over and let the chambermaid spend a couple of hours or so with her great-grendmother at Columbus and had got ahead at Criro and kept ahead all the rest of the way through with plenty of water in the river and no sign of fog to be seen anywhere, she would have beaten the R. E. Lee to St. Louis so far that it would have been almost equal to no race at all. That's what her friends say, anyhow.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Decision of the Injunction Case—The Removal of Lowry Declared Illegal, and Stotzer Enjoined from Acting as Grand Chancellor.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison.

The Knights of Pythias imbroglio which has been so long pending was brought to a termination by a decision rendered by Judge Allison this morning. The case came up on Monday last, on the application to dissolve the injunction previously granted to prevent John Stotzer from acting as Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the State of Pennsylvania. On behalf of Philip Lowry, Jr., it was contended that his removal from his office by the Grand Chancellor of the Supreme Council of the World was unconstitutional, inasmuch as he was entitled to have a charge preferred against him, and a trial and suspension by two-thirds of the members of the Grand lodge; that in view of this the substitution of Mr. Stotzer as Grand Chancellor was null and void, and therefore the injunction restraining him from acting should be continued. In answer to this, it was contended Mr. Lowry had refused to obey an edict issued by the Supreme Council, and had issued a proclamation to the order in disobedience of this command; that he voluntarily resigned his office as Grand Chancellor, and thus enabled Mr. Stotzer, as Vice-Chancellor, to occupy the place, and that he had no right in the court to ask to be reinstated. As the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvadia meets on the 26th instant, a decision of the case was looked forward to with great interest by the members of the order, since on the result of the litigation depended the control of the Grand Lodge by determining who should designate the representatives of the subordinate lodges in it.

Judge Allison, in his decision, went at great length into a critical examination of the constitution of the order, announcing as the result of this examination a failure to discover any provision for the trial or suspension of a grand or subordinate lodge officer. He then recurred to the question previously propounded, "How shall the Supreme Chancellor see that the constitutional enactments, rules and edicts of his lodge are duly and properly observed?" In answer to this, the court proceeds to say:—

This question is answered in the sixth by-law of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which provides that any grand officer may be removed from his office for conduct unbecoming his standing in the order, or for inattention to the duties of his station. It, however, contains a provision which the Supreme Chancellor has wholly disregarded, namely, that an officer who is under charges shall officiate until they are settled, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge. This by-law also contains the material provision—"He shall have a fair trial of the charges brought against him."

This by-law is a part of the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It was examined and approved by the Supreme Lodge, and it may fairly be argued that, with this regulation before them, the necessity for taking to themselves other than appellate jurisdiction was not recognized by the Supreme Lodge when they adopted their constitution. This trial, and indeed every trial, may be reviewed on appeal, and in this way the constitutional edicts and orders of the supreme authority can be enforced by their Chancellor.

In this case he could have preferred charges of insubordination against Lowry before the Grand Lodge of this State, and before that tribunal the accused would be required to appear and answer; but he could not be put out of office and another person installed therein until his case had been decided by the Grand Lodge, unless they had ordered otherwise.

This view of the law which governs the order, does wrong to no one. It agrees with the recognized principle that to the accused shall be accorded not only a fair trial, but that he shall be presumed to be innocent until he has been proved to be guilty, unless the specialties of his case require, in the judgment of the Grand Lodge, that it should be made an exception to the general rule. This is in every way to be preferred to a prejudgment beiore trial and a degradation in office before proof. It is the rule which prevails in constitutional governments, as contrasted with the law of the Autocrat or the Turk, and by enforcing it in the case before us we bring into play the fundamental law of the order, protect the guaranteed rights of its membership, and at the same time do no violence to the principle that the government of the order must be maintained only through the constitutional modes of enforcing obedience to proper and lawful commands. By this I do not mean to affirm that the order of the Supreme Lodge, which has given rise to this trouble, is a lawful enactment or edict; that question is not presented by the bill of the complainants.

Upon the question of jurisdiction, it is sufficient to remark that by the 13th section of the act of June 16, 1836, the supervision and control of unincorporated societies and associations is given to the Courts of Common Pleas.

That which remains touches the denial by defendant of plaintiffs' claim to equitable relief.

If the matters connected with this controversy involved no other right than that of the personal right of Philip Lowry, we should feel ourselves required to refuse the prayer of the bill. The affidavits presented by the defendants fully establish their allegation, that he not only consented to, but advised, the Supreme Chancellor to issue his order of suspension, and to invest the defendant John Stotzer with the authority and power of Grand Chancellor of the State of Pennsylvania.

That he advised submission to this order, admitted the right of the Supreme Chancellor to make it, and was a party consenting to and aiding in the consummation of that of which he now complains, is abundantly proved. Upon his own account he is not entitled to claim the aid of a court of equity to reinstate him in an office from which he agreed he should be suspended, but from which he did not formally resign, advising the former action for reason stated in the affidavits.

But this bill is filed by other plaintiffs, who are joined with him and who are members of the order, as well as officers, and who will be injuriously affected in their rights of office by the decree of suspension of the Supreme Chancellor; and back of these again are thousands of members, whose pecuniary and personal interests are dependent, to a great degree, upon the question of the lawfulness of the order of the Supreme Chancellor and the action of the Vice-Grand Chancellor Stotzer, all of which we regard as illegal, and therefore to be restrained, because they are contrary to law and prejudicial to the rights of individuals.

Looking to the general interests involved, and to the parties who are connected with Lowry, through whom this wrong only can be righted, we grant the prayer of the bill against the parties who are before Court, as represented by counsel, or who have appeared to take defense by affidavit. The bill against Lowry et al. is dismissed.

The Citizens and the Park Guard.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison P. J.

This morning Mr. Theodore Walton was arraigned upon the charge of assault and battery upon Mr. Fitzgerald, a member of the Park Guard, and entered a plea of guilty.

Mr. Fitzgerald being put under oath testified as follows:—On the 19th of last month Mr. Walton was driving past my post at the rate of about twelve miles an hour, the regulation prohibiting more than seven miles, and I attempted to arrest him, but he drove on past and went out; I obtained a warrant for him and on the following day as he was passing out I hailed him and asked him to slack up, telling him I had a warrant for his arrest; he told me to ——, and drove on: I ran across the grounds to head him off, and seized the horse's bridle, but Mr. Walton cut me on the face with his whip and went out.

Cross-examined—I have arrested seven or eight persons for fast driving; I did not see a hack containing three or four gentlemen driving besides Mr. Walton.

On the part of the defense the following evidence was given:—

David Lane sworn—I was driving with Mr. Walton when this occurred; driving beside us was a barouche containing James Russel Young, of New York, and several gentlemen of the Boston press; when we reached Fitzgerald's post he ran out and called to Mr. Walton to stop; the horses we were driving was a thorough-bred, had not been out of the stable for several days, and was anxious to trot, and it was hard work to restrain him; Fitzgerald seized the reins, and Mr. Walton asked him what he wanted, and he replied, "I want you!" Mr Walton said he would go anywhere he was desired, but Fitzgerald must take his hands off the horse, but the latter held on, and the animal becoming excited plunged and reared, until it became absolutely necessary to give the man a cut in order to relieve the horse and save himself from a dangerous accident.

It was offered by the defense to show by a number of prominent gentlemen that this rough treatment to citizens by members of the Park Guard was becoming frequent and intolerable, but the Court ruled it out as not being legal evidence.

Fitzgerald being recalled, denied that he struck the horse.

Mr. Walton—I did not know he had a warrant, else I would have stopped.

Captain Chastean, of the Guard, being sworn, said: As something has been said impugning the course of the Guard, I deem it my duty to state that I have a note from Mr. Phillips, telling me that he had given Mr. Walton no advice about this matter, but that if he had desired to advise about it he would advise me. There have been many complaints about this fast driving in the park limits, and since this affair of Mr. Walton's it has increased.

Mr. Walton was permitted to make a statement and said:—On the day after Fitzgerald attempted to arrest me for fast driving I went to see Mr. Henry M. Phillips, one of the Park Commissioners, and asked him to go out with me, and he said he would do so, and would make it all right. He did not go, however, and so I went alone. As I was returning, the officer ran out and hit my horse with a stick as large as my two thumbs, and then I struck him with my whip.

In passing upon this case the Judge said:—It is desirable that the police of the park should exercise their authority with much discretion, so as to give as little annoyance as possible to citizens; and at the same time the citizens using the park for pleasure must conform to its regulations, and if arrested for a breach of them, they must not take the law into their own hands, but must for the time submit, and if they have been improper'y arrested they have their remedies in the courts. I do not, however, think this a case calling for imprisonment, and will therefore only impose a fine of fifty dollars and the costs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, July 16, 1870.

The money market was quite as active as on any previous day during the week, and the tendency among lenders is to advance the rates. There is no lack of funds, however, to meet all demands both for speculation and business purposes, and the rates remain substantially as previously quoted. 4@5 per cent. is the range for call loans, and 6@7 per cent. on time. The best paper offered in the market is current at 7 per cent., with more than 60 days to run.

Gold is excited and stronger, the opening sales in the New York Gold Room being quoted at 116¾ and at noon at 116¾, an advance since last night of 1¼.

Government bonds are in more active demand, and prices show a very material advance.

Stocks were quite active and prices were decidedly firmer. In City 6s the only sales were of the new at 101¾@101½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6000	City 6s, N.	101¾	48 sh	Penna R.	57¾
$200	do	101¾	4	do	57¾
$2000	N Penna 7s	91¾	214	do	57¾
$1000	Pa & N Y C 7s cash	92½	414	do	57¾
$790	Sc N 6s '82	72	414	do	57¾
$2000	Leh Gold L	91¾	25	do	57½
$10000	do	89	10	do	57½
100 sh	Read...&int.	49⅜	10	do	57¾
100	do	49¾	44 sh	Leh V R	57¾
600	do	49⅜	25	do	57¾
100	do.	49⅜	17 sh	O C & A R	46¾
8 sh	C & A R. c&p.	120½	100	do	46½
8	do. c&p.	120½	100	do	46¾
100 sh	Sch Nav Pf	16½			

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 109¼@109⅜; do. 1864, 109@109⅜; do., Nov. 1865, 109¼@109⅜; do. do., July, 108⅝@108¾; do. do., 1867, 108¾@108⅞; do. 1868, 108¾@109¼; 10-40s, 107¾@107⅞; Pacifics, 112¾@113. Gold, 116¾.

NAEK & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	11·15	A. M. 116¾
10·02	" 116¾	11·17	" 116¾
10·55	" 116¾	12·10	P. M. 116¼
10·56	" 116¾	12·11	" 116½

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 16.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales from second hands at $9·25@9·50. Timothy is nominal at $7·50@8. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market is decidedly stronger, and there is more inquiry from the local trade, whose purchases foot up 15,000 barrels, including superfine at $4·85@5; extras at $5·25@5·37½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Ohio do. do. within the same range; and fancy brands at $7·25@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour is 25c. higher. 100 barrels sold at $5·50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The demand for prime Wheat continues good, and we again advance our quotations. Sales of 1500 bushels Indiana red at $1·50, and 2400 bushels poor do. do. at $1·40. Rye is steady; 500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at $1·05. Corn is quiet but firmer. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at $1·08; 2000 bushels Western do. at $1·05; and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1@1·04. Oats are without essential change; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 64@65c., and some Western at 60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is firm, with small sales of Western ironbound at $1.

—A family in Indianapolis has been poisoned by drinking soda water drawn from an old copper-lined fountain.

—A man in Augusta, Me., having a quarrel with a neighbor, displayed his intellectual and moral peculiarities by cutting the throat of the neighbor's horse.

—A smart ten-year-old girl at Prince William, Va., lately fell into a well twenty-eight feet deep, with twelve feet of water in it, and clambered out again without assistance.

—Marshfield, the favorite residence of Daniel Webster, is becoming a popular summer resort. It is said that more than 1000 visitors have arrived at Green Harbor in a single day.

—The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal*, in speculating on the work of the census-takers thus far, says that the indications are that the population of that State will approximate to 2,000,000.

—An Olympia (Wyoming Territory) paper says that fifteen women voted in Thurston county at the recent election and then offered to vote in Olympia, but the judges respectfully declined to receive their ballots.

—Some very facetious wag in Cairo, Ill., placed a broad-bladed knife in a crack in the sidewalk with the edge upward, and a negro trod upon it, cutting an ugly gash in his foot two inches deep.

—A suspicious husband in Augusta, Me., opened a letter addressed to his wife the other day, and was so affected by its contents that he incontinently sought out the writer and gave him a severe flogging.

—A Norwegian father and mother, with twenty-one children, lately arrived at Sheboygan, Wis. No one can complain of the contributions made by Norway to the population of this country.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE COMING WAR

France Means Business.

The Opposition Voted Down.

Napoleon to Head the Army.

Prussia Anxious for the Fray.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Excitement in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—There is much excitement in the markets here. Breadstuffs are rapidly advancing.

The Prussian Fleet Sails from England

LONDON, July 16.—The Prussian fleet of Prince Adelbert which has latterly been in these waters sailed for Kiel to-day.

The "Times" on the Situation.

The London *Times* intimates that the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, containing the modern provinces of Moselle, Meurthe, Meuse, Vosges, Upper Rhine, and Lower Rhine, are the real objects of the war on the part of Prussia, and in that she has the sympathies of mankind. The *Times* hints that English intervention is probable in case of Prussia's losing strength. The neutrality of England would be difficult and perhaps impossible and dishonorable should Holland and Belgium become involved in war.

FRANCE.

Important Debate in the Corps Legislatif—Opposition of Liberals to the War.

PARIS, July 16.—The proceedings in the Chambers yesterday on the question of war were interesting and important. In the Corps Legislatif M. Thiers, in a long speech, pronounced against the declaration of the Government. He said that France had received satisfaction from Prussia, and that war should not be made on her for a mere formality. Ollivier responded to Thiers, and said it was impossible for the Government to do otherwise than it had done. Thiers again took the floor, and recalled Mexico and Sadowa, and said the Government had made a new blunder.

The majority interrupted the speaker, but he continued amidst the greatest agitation, and when silence was restored Gambetta demanded that all the correspondence had with Prussia be laid before the Corps Legislatif. Jules Favre seconded the motion in a long speech, asserting that France could not make war on the authority of telegraphic despatches.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that it was necessary to make war, and to do so immediately, in order to give Prussia no time to arm. If any other course was proposed he could no longer remain in the Ministry. The question was then put to a vote, and the demand for the correspondence was rejected by 164 against 84. The Corps then adjourned until 8 P. M.

Voting War Supplies.

On reassembling the following projects of law were brought forward:—First, to call the *Garde Mobile* into active service; second, to authorize the enlistment of volunteers for the term of the war; and, third, to issue a demand loan of 50,000,000f. in aid of the army, and 16,000,000f. in aid of the navy. After a short debate, al these propositions were carried by a vote o 246 to 10.

The Government Endorsed.

In the Senate yesterday, after the Duke de Gramont had finished his declaration, M. Rouher asked if any Senator desired to speak. Loud cries of "No! no!" followed, and Rouher then said, "as President of the Senate, I will state that the Senate, responding for the nation, approves the conduct of the Government. We must place our hopes in Providence and rely upon our courage for the triumph of our rights."

The Emperor to Take the Field.

PARIS, July 16.—The Emperor is expected to head the army in person, and by a series of rapid movements arrive at the Rhine before Prussia has completed her defense.

Prince Leopold.

PARIS, July 16.—The absolute withdrawal of Prince Leopold is generally credited.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon arrived in Norway yesterday. He received a despatch from Paris, and will return immediately.

Military Movements.

The pupils of the second year at the military school of St. Cyr, have been ordered to join the army, with the rank of sub-lieutenants. The Emperor's attendants last evening received orders to depart for the seat of war forthwith. Steamers of the Messageries Imperialos have been despatched to Algeria to bring home troops now operating against the rebels in that country.

The Minister of Marine has ordered all vessels not useful in time of war, such as imperial yachts, etc., to be disarmed.

A great popular manifestation in favor of war was made last evening in the streets and on the boulevards. The streets and all public places were crowded to excess till after midnight. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

PRUSSIA.

Great Popular Enthusiasm—Speech of the King.

BERLIN, July 16.—The King arrived here late last evening from Ems. His journey was a complete ovation from the start. Pausing at Coblentz he was surrounded by an immense throng of his countrymen, who greeted him with cheers. At length the King came forward and said: "I am pleased with this surprise. See to it that you behave as bravely elsewhere."

On arriving in this city the King found fully one hundred thousand people assembled at the station, waiting to escort him to the palace. His route lay through the splendid street Unter den Linden, which was covered with flags and grandly illuminated for the occasion. All along the march the crowd shouted, cheered, and sang the national hymns. The King afterwards repeatedly came forward and saluted the crowd from the palace windows.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 16—11·30 A. M.—Consols 91⅛ for both money and account. American securities flat. United States 5-20s of 1862, 85½; of 1865, old, 85⅜; of 1867, 85⅝; 10-40s, 85. Stocks flat. Erie, 17; Illinois Central, 106; Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—11·30 A. M.—There is great excitement in the Liverpool markets. Cotton irregular; middling uplands, 9½d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales are estimated at 7000 bales. California Wheat, 11s.; red Western, 9s. 3d.; red winter, 10s. 4d. Flour, 24s. Corn, 33s.

LONDON, July 16—11·30 A. M.—Linseed oil dull.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alaska Fisheries.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Bids for the privilege of taking seals in the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, will be opened by the Secretary of the Treasury in the presence of the bidders or their representatives.

French Enterprise.

Messrs. Bowles Brothers, of Paris, have telegraphed the public debt statement at their own cost and without any other aid from the Treasury Department than what would be furnished to other persons.

FROM CAPE MAY.

The Seventh Return to New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAPE ISLAND, July 16.—The 7th Regiment left at 9 o'clock this morning in a special train. Col. James Fisk, Jr., and his brilliant staff left at the same time in the regular train. The weather is delightful.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamship City of Brussels takes out $1,246,000 in specie to-day, and the Hermann $56,700.

—It is said that upwards of 1,000,000 gallons of wine will be produced this season in Los Angeles county, California.

—A sturdy supporter of the total abstinence principle in Hartford, Conn., named Francis Gillette, has recently sold a piece of property with the condition attached that no intoxicating liquor shall ever be sold on the premises.

—They have a woman out in Rosa county, Ohio, who has given birth to five children within one year. That's what the Scioto *Gazette* says. We are not willing to take the responsibility of the statement.

—At a recent exhibition of the Female Seminary in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in the Kawalahao Church, the music was under the direction of Miss Likelike Kapaakea. The reports say it was "very good." Very likely.

—The treatment of the Chinese question by some of the citizens of San Francisco is more vigorous than civilized. Seven or eight stout fellows, who disgraced a white skin, recently seized one unoffending Chinaman and pummelled him until he was nearly dead.

—The oil regions of Pennsylvania appear to enjoy the first droppings of the millennium. The Young Men's Christian Association of Warren, a town of twenty-five hundred inhabitants in that pious place, can find no exercise for their Christian zeal. The jail is empty, nobody will accept alms, and there are no grog-shops or other haunts of iniquity in the town.

—A man in Eastern Pennsylvania, having an irresistible desire to shoot his helpmeet, considerately sent her into a barn for eggs, and then discharged a load of buckshot at a target on the wall, a good share of the shot lodging in his wife's precious body. They were extracted by a surgeon, however, and the woman is recovering, which serves her brutal husband right.

—The last flag which floated over Northern California as an emblem of Mexican authority was presented to the Pioneer Association of that State a few days ago by Rafael Pinto, a native of that region. It is said to be the identical banner which was hauled down from the Custom House in San Francisco when the place was surrendered, in 1846.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, July 16.—Arrived, steamship Iowa, from Glasgow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....82 | 11 A. M.....92 | 2 P. M.....97

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Str Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, do.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig J. W. Drisco, Haskell, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Webster Kelly, Haskell, Boston, do.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Harriet Miller, Miller, Fall River, do.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket, do.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Providence, do.
Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, Allyn's Point, do.
Schr Charles McCarthy, Norgrave, Barbadoes, John R. Rue.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Josephine, Linscott, 9 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to William Buzby—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, 4 days from New York, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Addie M. Bird, Merrill, 6 days from Vinal Haven, with granite to captain.
Schr William Boardman, Brillard, from Deep River, Conn., with granite to captain.
Schr C. Hadden, Wainwright, from Washington.
Schr A. S. Conner, Cobb, from Bucks

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

A "BOLT" FOR THE TAXPAYERS.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express.

That the defeat of the Mackey Treasury ring last winter was a fortunate event for the taxpayers of Pennsylvania is daily becoming more manifest, as we are afforded better opportunity, by the lapse of time, of contrasting the present management of the State finances with the extraordinary mismanagement displayed by Mackey. In some carefully prepared statistics published by us several weeks ago, it was shown that, during Mr. Mackey's administration, there were redeemed of outstanding and over-due loans, etc., only $513,448·42, while during the corresponding year of his predecessor, General Irwin, loans were redeemed to the amount of $2,379,335·67, showing a balance in favor of Irwin's financiering of one million, eight hundred and sixty-five thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, ($1,865,887·25.) The same statistics revealed the significant fact that during Irwin's administration the "unexpended balance" was decreased $1,506,036·43, while during Mackey's term of one year this corruption fund was increased over one million dollars ($1,002,266·43.) Had Mackey devoted this million of dollars to the payment of the State debt (as proposed by Senator Billingfelt the year previous) instead of keeping it as a political corruption fund in the "vault account," thousands of dollars would have been saved to the taxpayers of the State in interest on the public debt. These facts were set forth in detail in the *Daily Express* of May 28 and June 1, and republished in the *Weekly Express* of June 4; but damaging as they were to the reputation of Mr. Mackey as a "great financier," and humiliating as the exposure was to his friends, they have not attempted to this hour to controvert a single fact, figure, or deduction therein presented.

But a still greater humiliation awaits these old Treasury bummers in facts and figures still to come, and which fully justify the Republican members who bolted the Mackey caucus and voted for General Irwin, the soundness of whose Republicanism had never been questioned. Although General Irwin has had possession of the Treasury less than two months and a half, he has in that time paid off $1,220,597·83 of the State debt, being $707,149·41 more than was paid by Mackey during his entire term! Here are the figures:—

Loan paid in May, 1870.....	$460,832·73
" " " Jund "	185,200·00
" " to July 13.....	568,565·10
	$1,220,597·83

Now, we call the attention of the honest taxpayers of the county to the fact that if Senator Billingfelt and Mr. Reinoehl and their fellow bolters had been bound by such a resolution as was adopted by the County Committee the other day, "requiring a pledge from all candidates for the Legislature that they will attend all caucuses for the nomination of State Treasurer, and other officers, and that they will abide by the decision of such caucus," this million of dollars which has just been used in paying off that much of the State debt, and thereby to that extent lightening the burdens of the tax-payers, would still be hid away from public gaze in that mysterious "vault account," for the benefit of Mr. Mackey and his Treasury roosters, including some of his editorial champions who had the use of $25,000 apiece, and who are now, of course, thoroughly disgusted with "bolters" and loud in their praises of King Caucus. We have no doubt, however, that the honest Republican taxpayers of Lancaster county will sustain a "bolt" the practical result of which is the liquidation of the State debt at the rate of a half million dollars a month, rather than join in with the political Thugs and treasury roosters in their efforts to secure the absolute and unconditional tyranny of a corrupt Harrisburg caucus, the chief end of which for years has been to make State Treasurers and United States Senators through the most corrupt and mercenary influences, and in utter defiance of both the interests and the sentiments of the masses of the party.

HARI-KARI.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our latest news from Japan is discouraging. The advent of one of Victoria's half-dozen boys shook that dusky realm of eld to its foundations; and its doors being once jarred open to welcome the sprig of commercial royalty, all sorts of modern lights began to flicker and stir among its bats and shadows. There began to be talk of overthrowing hereditary dignities, whose pedigree ran back two thousand years, and establishing the ballot-box; the Buddhist priests played backgammon and went to tea-parties; and, worst of all a Congress, something after the Yankee pattern, was inaugurated, the first of whose acts was to consider the propriety of the abolition of hari-kari. Now this is the straw too much. The world has been enlightened far enough. If only for the sake of the education of our children, some food for the imagination must be left in these out-of-the-way corners of the earth. The process of disembowelling, if introduced among us, might, we confess, prove inconvenient and unseemly; for every-day purposes a libel suit is more efficacious to cover our wounded honor than such reckless self-dissection; but the idea of a man in a strange garb at the Antipodes rushing unsummoned into Hades rather than bear an insult, hath here something in it wholesome and ennobling. We will not lightly consent to give it up. Our Southern brethren used to have a quick habit of guarding their good name with glancing sword or flash of pistol, which was animating and instructive to watch at a distance; but they, too, have fallen upon tamer days, and although they still challenge at night, safely arbitrate before the next morning.

The goddess of Honor, however, in all ages, demanded bloody sacrifices. Let us, therefore, continue to offer her our friends in Japan. It may amuse our Christian consciences to remember that there are some Pagans whose shame of guilt death only can wash out. Besides, while it may be desirable that John Bull and Jonathan should march hand in hand, carrying the Bible and Cross into these mysterious places of the earth, must they convert these peoples into infinite reduplications of themselves? Let the dusky millions from Afric's golden fountains come up and be made Christians of, by all means. But must they necessarily be Christians with swallow-tailed coats? Must they keep shop and play backgammon? "A Briton is a good thing," says Wasson; "but are not twenty million Britons enough?" That John and Jonathan should level the enchanted land which we all used to own in their boundaries into potato fields and Nicolson pavements, was their right; we submit to take a Yorkshire grazier for Robin Hood, or to find Red Cloud, not hung with wampum, and jabbering Cooper's gibberish, but wearing a beaver hat and talking sounder common sense than his white brethren; but leave us some far-off corner, some *Ultima Thule*, sacred to picturesqueness and to paganism. For the sake of the boys and girls to come, let us keep one spot in the world intact from improvement for the ideas which are fast dying out as the English preserve copse and wood to shelter their wild game. Let there be one delightful mysterious blank on the map, forever marked "Unexplored Region," for the children, which they may people with Calibans, if they will. We throw out the suggestion gratis, knowing it is worth a great deal. Some day, when we are civilized to the last dead level, when Hindoo and Hun, Fan and Frenchman, all wear cravats, trade in hoop-skirts and groceries, and go to the opera, our descendants will see the need of the lost shadows, and begin to make a desert and barbaric nation to order, precisely as stifled citizens plant out a park.

It is not for ourselves we plead. The march of the Englishman and Yankee has made the earth dusty and dry as a market place under our feet in the last thirty years. Not only Aladdin's lamp has gone out for us, but the mysterious countryman of Aladdin, seen dimly through a far-off wall, behind which he had sat for ages, pig-tailed, silk-robed, and drinking tea, now cobbles our shoes, or washes our dishes in the kitchen; the bright and blushing Genevieve to whom we told our love,

> "In old rude song that fitted well
> The ruin wild and hoary,"

now practises law across the way, and tips her cap to us on the crossing with a knowing air. Our day is done. "The land was as the garden of Eden before us; but behind us—a desolate wilderness."

The Mikado of Japan, we are told, allowed the Congress to talk until he grew sleepy, and then promptly sent them about their business; and the ancient system of disembowelling was preserved by imperial decree. One green spot is left to our children. Their lives will not lack the odic influence of wholesome barbarism. We are spared hari-kari.

THE AMERICAN EXAMPLE OF EMANCIPATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

Strange as it may seem, the abolition of slavery even in this country is not universally admitted to be a wise measure. At the South, where slavery prevailed, it was in the greatest favor, and even now those who were most familiar with it are its most strenuous friends and apologists. Politically, morally, and socially, there seems to have been an influence about the institution of slavery which blinded men to its worst features.

In this country, political resistance to slavery originated at the North, and among a class who had little, if any, practical knowledge of its evils. Its enemies were stimulated by a recital of wrongs they had never witnessed, and became indignant over cruelties which they knew of only by hearsay. It was upon this second-hand information that the country was stirred up to that decided course of action which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. Not one in a hundred of those who voted for Mr. Lincoln had ever visited the South or witnessed the social degradation caused by slavery. The people drew their inspiration from the press, from the platform, and from narratives in various books.

When the Rebellion broke out America was the foremost supporter of slavery in the world. It represented the only nation, claiming a high civilization, which held so large a percentage of its people in bondage. Even with its slow political progress, Russia had taken steps to emancipate its serfs before our Rebellion began, and the amelioration of their condition is not to be attributed altogether to American influence.

During the first year of the Rebellion, and thenceforward to the end, the real issue of the struggle was understood by all foreign nations to be emancipation. It was natural that such an issue should attract deep attention, and that it should greatly affect the older civilizations. There is no doubt that a silent influence went out from us among all the nations which even incidentally tolerated slavery, and that it has undermined the institution wherever it existed.

Not only in Turkey and Russia has the noble work of emancipation been carried on, but also in Brazil and several of the other South American States. Quite recently a proposal has been seriously discussed in the Spanish Cortes for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and in the other colonies. We are told that the foremost citizens of Cuba are in favor of the abolition of slavery at the earliest practicable moment, and they perceive that the example set them by the United States must be followed. In other words, they admit that slavery can never again exist so near to us.

This is one of the first fruits of our example of emancipation—an example which will yet be followed by every civilized nation holding slaves. The great struggle by which we were enabled to wipe out the stain on our national character will never need to be repeated. No other nation will ever be called upon to make a like sacrifice—and, indeed, no other could make it and live. We do not believe that any great war will hereafter be fought for emancipation. Whenever the spirit of freedom becomes strong enough to justify resistance, the influence of our example will be felt, and the chains of the slave will fall from his limbs.

THE FENTON, GRANT, AND MURPHY FIGHT—WHAT IT IS COMING TO.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The overthrow of Governor Fenton in his recent encounter with General Grant and the Hon. Thomas Murphy, as well as his political antecedents, give color to the rumor that he contemplates a withdrawal from the Republican party with the ultimate view of uniting with the Democracy. Governor Fenton is not a ruined politician—far from it—but he is a thoroughly ruined Republican. He is an aspirant for a Presidential nomination; but he must now see that his prospects of obtaining it from the Republican party are utterly blasted. All that he can hope to do by maintaining his present political relations is to aid in preventing the renomination of General Grant, or plot for his defeat should the Republicans be so infatuated as to put him on the course. But Governor Fenton is too sagacious a politician not to see that either the one or the other of these results will be attained without his assistance.

Why, then, should not Governor Fenton embrace this opportunity to return to the Democratic party? Previous to the formation of the Republican party he was a leader of the Democracy in the western part of this State. It was for this reason that he was chosen to preside over the Convention at Syracuse in 1855, where varied and somewhat incongruous elements were consolidated into one organization, thenceforward known as the Republican party of New York. He had been elected to Congress from the Chautauqua District in 1852, as the regular Democratic candidate, when some of the present Democratic leaders in this State were active Whigs of the Weed and Greeley school. He was the regular nominee of the Democracy for re-election in 1854, but was stricken down by the Know-Nothings—some of the foremost champions of that "dark-lantern faction," as Governor Wise called it, now being among the shining lights of the New York Democracy. To see these gentlemen attempt to prevent the return of Reuben E. Fenton to the Democratic fold would be a very extraordinary spectacle.

The old Barnburners, now the dominant element in the New York Democracy, would welcome Fenton's return. In the famous campaign of 1848 he stood erect on the Buffalo platform. Well do we remember him as he appeared in the councils of that fiery and impetuous faction. Throughout the struggle when, in the language of John Van Buren, the radical Democracy of New York slaughtered the great Michigander, and sent his body home by the way of the Upper Lakes, Fenton did yeoman's service. No one's voice joined more cheerily than his in the favorite Free-soil song of that epoch, whose refrain ran:—

> "Then shout for Van, the noble man,
> So wise, and tried, and true,
> And Charley Adams, who can lam
> The dough-face Hunker crew;"

while Tilden, Cassidy, Church, and Nelson J. Waterbury carried the tenor, and Dean Richmond, Martin Grover, Purser, and Cagger did the thorough base, Prince John, with a baton cut in the groves of Lindenwald, leading the choir.

Strong ties have always existed among this band of politicians, though the stormy controversies of the last dozen years have oftimes found them acting in hostile organizations. But these controversies have passed away, and we have entered upon a new era where politicians are to divide upon new issues. If Fenton should now go over to the Democracy, his fortunes would probably be shared by a considerable body of his Democratic associates in the Republican ranks. This sort of exodus has already begun. For example: Senator Doolittle, formerly a New York Barnburner, left the Republicans in time to compete for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in the Tammany Convention two years ago; while Frank Blair, who stood upon the Buffalo platform with Fenton, abandoned the Republicans just in season to be put on the Democratic ticket for Vice-President in 1868. And there is Martin Grover, from Fenton's own neighborhood, one of the Free-Soil leaders of 1848: did he get any fewer votes as a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1867, and for Judge of the new court in May last, because he helped to organize the Republican party, and for ten years was kept on the bench of the Supreme Court by the votes of that party? And if these gentlemen, or Church, or Tilden, or Cassidy, should insist that Fenton was late in coming over, he might well reply that he had proved himself a more faithful disciple of the Barnburner creed than they; for the platform of the Buffalo Convention, after proclaiming the most radical anti-slavery doctrines, wound up with the declaration that "in defense of these principles we pledge ourselves to fight on and fight ever till a glorious victory shall crown our exertions." Fenton might as consistently claim the right to read them out of the Democratic party as they to keep him out.

The simple truth is, that if the Democracy hope to elect the next President, they must enlist Republican recruits. They must leave their doors open to all comers. They must begin somewhere, and with somebody, and they might as well commence by taking in Fenton.

Governor Fenton could elevate the standard of the Democracy. He might make it a condition of his joining their ranks that the days of peculation should cease, and the era of promiscuous stealing come to a perpetual end. Indeed, should he give in his adhesion without delay, he might enter the lists as a competitor for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and perhaps drive Hendricks, Pendleton, Hoffman, and the other aspirants off the course. Thus he would not lower his ambition to merely plotting in secret for the overthrow of Grant, but, like Bismarck on the field of Sadowa, bear down upon him openly, sword in hand, and overwhelm him with signal defeat.

Or, there is another field open to Governor Fenton. The times are ripe for a new party, and he is a remarkable organizer. He might discard both the old, thoroughly worn, and badly stained existing parties, and raise a fresh banner, inscribing thereon as his watchwords, "progress, reform, retrenchment, no stealing, and no small men." Placing himself at the head of the movement, he could open a glorious epoch in American politics. Will he try it? Or will that distinction remain to be achieved by some other of our statesmen?

THE FUNDING BILL AND THE NEW TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is never a point of any certainty who is to derive the benefit of a given law, or whether a law passed with a certain purpose in view may not in its enforcement secure a result directly contrary to that contemplated by its framers. So much attention is generally concentrated on some one feature in every measure before Congress that the general effect is often overlooked, and even no note is taken of phrases that qualify the application of every word. This is especially the case with legislation upon financial topics, where so much regard to laws actually in operation is necessary and so little is paid, and where amendments inserting or striking out clauses are so frequently made with some small local point in view and without any reference to their effect when the whole law is construed together. Because of this important fact in the history of law it is impossible to say just now whether Congress has done wisely or foolishly in the statute framed to fund the debt, since, until action is taken on that law, it is not possible to say positively what its operation may be.

Superficially taken, the measure looks like a good basis for that financial experiment which has become a sort of pet with the Secretary of the Treasury. It appears, in fact, a good, sound measure for the national finances. It provides for the issue of bonds for fifteen hundred million dollars at four, four and a half, and five per cent., which shall be sold not lower than par for coin, and the proceeds of which shall be applied to the purchase of United States six per cent. bonds, which shall then be destroyed, or the new bonds may be exchanged for the six per cent. bonds, par for par. As the new bonds bear a considerably smaller interest than those whose places they are intended to take, here is a great, obvious gain. Power is given to the Secretary of the Treasury to declare his readiness to pay all bonds that have become redeemable, and in three months after he shall have made such declaration in regard to any specified bonds the payment of interest on such bonds will cease. Thus he has it in his power to forcibly retire any quantity of the old bonds, being limited in this regard only by his ability to sell the new ones. This power seems to us to put his ability to sell beyond all question, for it is not possible to doubt that the faith of the Government is now good before the country and the world for a larger sum than the whole national debt, even at four per cent.; and two hundred millions of the new bonds bear five per cent., and three hundred millions four and a half. The law further directly authorizes a loan that will doubtless greatly assist the operations of the Secretary in five-twenties, for the section in regard to gold deposits which gives the owner the use of his gold in the form of a certificate, and permits the application of seventy-five per cent. of the deposits for the purchase of bonds, can be regarded in no other light. It is an advantageous loan, too, as the Government pays on it only two and a half per cent., and uses it to extinguish obligations that bear six per cent.

In favor of the Tax-Tariff bill is to be put the Congressional estimate of eighty million dollars as its possible reduction of the Government revenue. This, of course, is in a great degree a reduction of the burdens placed upon the people, and it would be greatly more in favor of the bill if we could consider the whole sum as representing the lessened pressure of the debt and Government expenses. But we cannot. In the reduction are to be counted many sources of revenue that, while they gave a large return, did not oppress or embarrass legitimate trade, were not in the least felt by the great masses of the people, and were, indeed, as proper subjects of taxation as whisky and tobacco. With such taxes swept out we have retained for two years that Congressional outrage, the income tax, the re-enactment of which is a distinct, direct, and most mischievous violation of faith with the people, imposing upon them for years of peace a burden that was at first only accepted under pressure of the great necessity of war. The falsity of the pretence that the retention of this tax was necessary to secure a sufficient revenue is seen in the fact of the retention of less mischievous taxes, whose abolition was obtained by a lobby, and, in fact, in the common knowledge that the tax was only retained because its abolition would oust a small army of placeholders. For what we have, however, we must be grateful; and, altogether, the financial legacies of the session have promise in them.

OUR NAVY ON A WAR FOOTING.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

It is pleasant to hear that the administration has concluded that a war about the Hohenzollern and the Spanish succession is inevitable, and therefore that our navy should be put on a war footing, and therefore Congress will make the appropriation for that purpose. Why our navy should be put on a war footing because European powers threaten to tear each other is a mystery to people away from Washington. But as an outlet is needed for our surplus revenue, to relieve Congress from the painful necessity of reducing taxes, perhaps this will serve. And Congress has also found that funding is the philosopher's stone, by which the national debt can be extinguished by turning it over and over. So we may contemn the expenses.

Another curiosity is, what is it to put our navy on a war footing? Rear Admiral Porter, who runs the Navy Department, has testified that we have not a naval steamer that could catch anything running, nor a ship that could cope with a first-class cruiser of the European navies, nor a sea-going mailed ship, and that, in fact, we have no navy, and must begin anew to build one. How shall we put such a navy on a war footing? Shall we man the monitors, and commit hari-kari by sinking more crews in these iron coffins, because France and Prussia are fighting? These vessels are as terrible in peace as in war. They carried down three full crews, while they never scratched an enemy. To put these on a war footing "means business," and a heavy casualty list.

There is the class of so-called light draught monitors—those that had to be torn down and built up again because it was discovered that if launched they would go straight to the bottom—which have never yet been turreted or armed. It was found that they had not buoyancy enough for turrets, and so it was concluded that they would have one gun on an open deck. The end of the war concealed this most wonderful blunder. Let these be put on a war footing, that the world may see how American mechanical ingenuity can be disgraced by departmental imbecility and knavery.

But inasmuch as it was decided where imbecility was sinking a hundred millions in monitors, that iron-clads must be limited to shore defense, and as it is confessed by our Navy Department that we have no ship that can cope with any of the first-class vessels of Europe, and inasmuch as the war does not touch our withers, we would be wiser to save our money and invest some portion of it in the construction of ships that will not disgrace our mechanical genius and dishonor our nation. Would it not be an exhilarating spectacle, if, when the navies of the great powers of Europe were assembled to watch the interests of their respective Governments, a representative of the great American Republic, on a war footing, should heave in sight, in the shape of a monitor, laboriously towed by two wooden steamers,

> "Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,"

surviving sinking only by a miracle; a craft dangerous only to its own crew; which can pursue nothing and escape nothing; and of which a fleet could be run down and sunk by such a ship as the Monarch, without danger? As the more our navy is stirred the worse it smells, let us leave it to rest, and mind our own business.

WHAT THE NEW CENSUS MAY INDICATE.

From the Baltimore Sun.

It is consoling to believe that political changes and readjustments as great as those which have taken place in the last decade, but tending, unlike them, in the direction of peace and prosperity, are not unlikely to occur within the decade which follows the census taken this year. That census is expected to show a more rapid Western growth over the East for the last ten years than during any former period. Whilst most of the European immigrants proceed immediately to the West, there is an emigration going on from the East to the West at such a rate that the rural population of the former remains nearly stationary. The West appears to be the great reservoir in which the surplus population of the Old World and of the North discharges itself, but which gives nothing back in return. When this Western growth is represented in Congress, it is easy to see that, if united, it can wield a commanding influence, and, with the aid of any other section, dictate the policy of the Government.

But it is not the West alone which is expected to gain an accession of political weight by the next census. The New York *World* refers to the fact that the abolition of slavery has added a much larger per cent. to the *representative* population of the South than immigration has added to that of other parts of the country. Instead of all the white persons and only three-fifths of the negroes being the basis of representation, in the new apportionment after this census all the people of the South will be fully counted, so that if there are four millions of Southern negroes, this change in the mode of counting will be equivalent to an addition of 1,600,000 to the population of the South, which is out of all proportion to the increase of any other part of the country by immigration, and will more than enable the South to recover its former relative strength in Congress. What effect this is to have on all leading questions, in view of the probability of an agreement between the West and the South on the tariff, the currency, and questions of finance, remains to be seen. It is intimated that this is the reason why the efforts to take up the apportionment bill in Congress have failed recently.

The *World* anticipates that besides the increase in Southern representation, the resumption of its former business intercouse with the North will be again, as before the war, a source of great political strength. "At the outbreak of the war," says the *World*, "and during the first year of its continuance, a large and influential portion of our Northern business men openly or secretly sympathized with the South. They would have been willing to make almost any concession for the sake of keeping or recovering their Southern trade. About the second year of the war the tide turned, and thenceforward the prevailing tone among the business men of the North was one of zealous 'loyalty.' This was chiefly due to the new fields of enterprise opened by the war. The Government had become a better customer than the South had ever been. To supply its vast armies with food, clothing, arms, ammunition, tents, wagons, medicines, etc., taxed the energy and resources of the country. The great profits of army contracts and the spirit of speculation which dominated in all the walks of business, consoled our merchants and manufacturers for the loss of the valuable Southern market, and caused a pretty complete transfer of their political sympathies. This great change will soon be reversed. The Government is no longer an extensive purchaser of commodities. With the reviving prosperity of the South its trade will have more than its former value, and our active business classes will rapidly exchange their fierce 'loyalty' for a tolerant spirit towards that section."

Soon after the close of the war a desire to resume business relations with the South was manifested in New York and some other Northern cities of enterprise, and this journal, in endeavoring to resist an opposite spirit which had shown itself among narrow-minded sectionalists in this city, called attention to the honorable contrast exhibited in the sagacious and conciliatory policy of New York. We were at length successful in leading the way to more enlarged and liberal counsels, which have ever since been in the ascendant, and the beneficent results of which no one will deny. In New York, however, the good beginning was of brief duration. It was impeded by several causes, which the *World* thus explains:—

"In the first place the South had a succession of bad harvests, and the confiscation laws and the prevailing political uncertainty paralyzed enterprise and prevented capital from flowing into the South. The consequence was that the section recovered slowly and heavily from the desolating effects of war. Another thing which has operated against the South is the investments made by our business classes in the public securities. They have feared that Southern influence would favor the repudiation of the national debt, and that the Government bonds would depreciate or become worthless. The fear of repudiation is allayed. The cotton crops of the last two years have put the South in a condition of comparative ease and prosperity, and rendered its trade richly worth cultivating. The full renewal of the old commercial relations between the two sections will tend to restore the former political cordiality. In a year or two more the prevailing tone among our influential business classes will be similar to what it was before the war, when the South, by the aid of its Northern connections, exerted an influence in the Government quite out of proportion to its population."

It is not for us to dispute the statement of the *World* (though we would hope the contrary), in regard to the patriotism of Northern business men consisting of loyalty to that which dispenses patronage, and that if the South continues to produce good crops there will be an equal harvest of good feeling in the North towards its Southern brethren. We are glad, however, that we can say with truth of Baltimore that her friendship for the South has not been dependent upon its prosperity; and that the injury of Southern grain and cotton crops has never had any other effect here than to stimulate to practical sympathy the fraternal sentiments always entertained.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, and FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COM'Y, free of State tax, on and after July 15 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South Front street.

Transfer Books will be closed July 5, and reopen July 16. CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
6 25 8 4t Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 8 6m

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 1om Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 3 3 BROADWAY,
New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 86m

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES,
6 22 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 29 1m Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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A. M. Spencer,	James J. Nichols,
Jabez M. Tipton,	Charles Brown,
G. F. Myers,	Absalom Cryers,
Henry Adler,	John Baker,
Lewis Scarce,	William Roberts,
Samuel B. Pingrey,	E. S Wilson,
Martin Hart,	G. W. Hopkins & Son,
William Douglas,	L. B. Dresser,
William Chamberlin,	William Rafferty,
Daniel K. Colby,	J. H. Painter,
Walter Smith,	M. Barnes,
Samuel B. Wilcox,	R. J. Black,
William F. Willis,	R. Blair,
Henry Lovell,	Mark Ferrill,
John Dockendorff,	John Anderson,
David Lozen,	John W. Walden,
J. H. Keller,	William Scrioner,
William Davis,	William Callahan,
William Ferry,	Jonn B. Jones,
Charles Nodine,	John H. Anxes,
A. S. Young,	A. H. Whitner.
Sanford Crocks,	

6 27 t

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The funeral of Miss Kate E. Kilduffe, daughter of Dr. Robert and Mrs. Anna C. Kilduffe, took place yesterday afternoon from her parents' residence, No. 524 Spruce street, and was largely attended.

—Dr. W. W. Lamb and William H. Braddock were yesterday held by Alderman Kerr to answer the charge of setting fire to the drug store at Twenty-third and Lombard streets. The latter made a confession implicating the former.

—The Coroner last evening held an inquest on the body of Henry J. Fletcher, five years of age, who fell down a cesspool at No. 1009 Girard avenue, and was instantly killed.

—Last evening the members of the Young Mænnerchor and of the Senior Mænnerchor visited the residence of Charles Vezin, Consul of the North German Confederation, and serenaded that gentleman. At the close they gave cheers for the Consul and for King William the First of Prussia.

—Last evening, Patrick Meeley, residing at No. 611 Alaska street, while under the influence of liquor, made an attack upon his wife, Catharine Meeley, striking her in the head with a brick, causing serious wounds. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where her wounds were dressed.

—Congress adjourned at 5 o'clock yesterday, the session having been extended to that hour in consequence of a message from the President suggesting the necessity for an increase of our commercial marine by the purchase of ships abroad. No action was taken in accordance with his suggestions, however, although the matter was discussed. Congress meets again on the first Monday in December next.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 115¼.

—The President will go to Long Branch on Wednesday.

—A posthumus title, of the highest rank outside of the royal family, has been conferred by the Chinese Government on the late Anson Burlingame.

—In the United States District Court at Utah yesterday, a verdict was given against Brigham Young in a suit for $10,000. Other suits are pending.

—The State Department is in receipt of telegrams from Ministers Motley, Bancroft, and Washburne, stating that an engagement between France and Prussia may be looked for at any moment.

Foreign Affairs.

—Father Gavazzi is in Paris, *en route* for this country.

—Prim, it is said, will be superseded by Senor Zorilla or General De Cordova.

WAR.

Queen Victoria's Efforts for Peace—The French Emperor's Proclamation—The Duke de Gramont's Declaration in Full.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LAST APPEAL FOR PEACE.

PARIS, July 15.—It is reported that the Emperor received a despatch from Queen Victoria this morning, making a last appeal for peace, and that a similar despatch was also sent from London to the King of Prussia.

A NAPOLEONIC PROCLAMATION TO THE GERMANS.

A proclamation, it is said, signed by Napoleon, has been prepared for distribution throughout the German States as soon as the French troops have crossed the frontier. It assures the German people that France wars against Prussia, not against Germany, and with no idea of conquest. An enormous number of copies have been printed.

THE WAR FEELING IN FRANCE—PRUSSIA "IMPLACABLE."

LONDON, July 15—Evening.—It is reported that the Prussian Government itself demanded of France the recall of Count Benedetti, and that the European powers yesterday united in a protest against the implacability of Prussia, but without effect.

ALL PARTIES IN PRUSSIA UNITED AND RESOLUTE.

LONDON, July 15.—Count von Bismarck has issued a circular, which has been telegraphed in all directions, notifying German vessels to hasten to ports of shelter. The notification, of course, applies to all ocean steamers belonging to German ports.

BERLIN, July 15.—The Bundesrath of the North German Confederation meet here today. The Prussian Diet is already in session. Chiefs of all parties assure the King of their unqualified approval of his dignified and energetic attitude. A resolution was adopted according unlimited credit for national defense. The King of Saxony has abandoned his long-planned tour, and remains at Dresden.

DECLARATION OF THE DUKE DE GRAMONT IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

PARIS, July 15.—The following is the text of the declaration made by Duke de Gramont before the Senate to-day:—

"Messieurs:—The manner in which the country received our declaration of the 6th of July led us to commence negotiations with Prussia, to secure her recognition of the validity of our grievances. We did not treat with Spain, whose independence we have no wish to trammel, nor with the Prince of Hohenzollern, whom we consider to be under the shadow of the King. Nor have we advanced any other grievance than the candidacy of the prince for the Spanish throne. The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs opposed to us a determination not to receive our representation, pretending to ignore the affair. We thus addressed ourselves to the King, who maintained that he was a stranger to the affair and could not intervene except as head of the family, but he avowed that he had instructed Bismarck. We could not accept that answer, and we demanded that the King should influence the Prince of Hohenzollern. Resistance in the project came from the quarter whence it was least expected. We then demanded that the King should give a promise for the future. This moderate demand, made in moderate terms, we declared to be without any reservations. The King declined to say that he would refuse in future to interfere with the candidature, and he refused to authorize us to transmit to you a declaration that he would in future oppose the candidature. He declared that he reserved to himself the right to consider circumstances. Even after this refusal we did not break off negotiations, but adjourned our explanation to you until this date. Yesterday we were apprised that the King of Prussia had notified our Ambassador that he would no longer receive him, and to render a rupture more obvious he gave notice of his action to the Cabinets of Europe. At the same time he announced that Baron Werther might take leave, and the armaments of Prussia had commenced. On our part we yesterday called out the reserves, and have taken such other measures as the interest and honor of the country demanded. A copy of this declaration has been presented to the Corps Legislatif by Monsieur the Keeper of the Seals. The Government ask a vote of supplies and a call to arms of all classes owing military service."

The Corps Legislatif has voted the extreme demands of the Government, the Left voting in the negative.

—The travel to the Mammoth Cave this season is said to be "enormous."

—The Chinese Embassy have been in Italy and have visited the remarkable monuments, and been every accompanied by the Marquis Borea d'Olmo, assigned to that duty by King Victor Emanuel. The mission have been received in an audience by his Majesty.

—The city of Richmond, Virginia, has entered into a contract with a man named Taylor for the capture of all hogs, dogs, and goats found in the streets of that city for imprisonment and slaughter. What the poor animals have done to awaken the ire of the authorities does not appear.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1870.

Piety as a Money-Maker.

The peculiar aptitude which so many ministers of religion evince for making money, outside as well as inside their profession, is one of the reasons why the world at large places but little faith in the spirituality of the pulpit. Preachers are found to be so extremely unspiritual in their practice, whatever they may affect to be in matters of faith. The eye which they have to the main chance is far from being identical with that single eye which has regard for things heavenly. If they abandon speculation in doctrinal matters, it is only to adopt that equally loose and wild speculation which has Wall street for its theatre and bulls and bears for its principal actors. They most emphatically *do* take thought for the morrow, and for a good many days after, too, and manifest at least as much interest in the rise and fall of gold as in the rise and fall of religion. I will not say that with them piety is not something more than a money-maker, but it certainly is that, whatever else it may be. The house of God is also their house of merchandise, and the communion-table is too often degraded to the level of a counter. A fair illustration of this principle has just been furnished by the young pastor of a certain church, whose congregation had presented him with a valuable lot on Lexington avenue. The lot was sufficiently capacious for him to erect thereon a large and handsome parsonage, and to surround it with large and well-laid-out grounds. The prudent recipient of this present was far *too* prudent to do anything of the kind, however. He built upon it an insignificant little parsonage, hardly large enough to swing a cat in—a mean enough affair, in fact, to be a disgrace to his congregation, whose feelings may be imagined. Upon the remainder of the lot, which is about ten times the area of that occupied by the "parsonage," he has erected three handsome brown-stone fronts, which he has lately succeeded in renting out at an enormous sum. There is a union of spiritual-mindedness and fine business tact for you! The property was his own, you will say, and he had a right to do as he chose with it. Certainly; but I am afraid the words of life and salvation will not drop any more persuasively from his lips because he has shown himself extremely sharp at driving a bargain. The act is a very fair sample of what the average New York minister is, however, and as such deserves mention.

Those Blessed Baths.

That the baths are blessings is proved daily by the hundreds of men, women, and children who throng to them. They are used and enjoyed to an extent surpassing the expectations of the Board of Public Works, which erected them. It is now proposed to increase their number indefinitely, and finally, as circumstances may warrant, to provide stone wharves and immense stone reservoirs until the beauty, efficiency, and durability of such structures shall rival those of the antique. After all there is something pleasantly "naked, natural, and Greek" in these hourly facilities for bathing, in which each sex and every age can indulge. The sights and sounds of this new institution are worth the sacrifice one makes of one's exclusivism in attending them. It is something to know that the duty of being cleanly is recognized by the multitude and approved by the Fathers of the City. Among a perspiring crowd one feels a sweeter comfort in the sense that it is no longer an unwashed one. It is soothing to realize that you belong to a community which reposes faith in the flesh-brush and confidence in the crash-towel. Soap, even if it be yellow, rubs a better sentiment into dirty people with the sediment it rubs out, and I am convinced that the better minds among the lower orders of the community experience a growing attachment to the bath-tub.

Poor Superintendent Jourdan.

Since Superintendent Jourdan has held his present position as head of the police he has had no easy time. He doubtless brought to his work the same disposition which is said to make a new broom sweep clean, and it was manifestly his intention to sweep very clean indeed. To this end he has worked day and night, tightening relaxed laws, and satisfying himself by a personal round of visits in various quarters of the efficiency of their operation. Under his rule we have had quieter and more peaceable Sundays than under the last days of the reign of Kennedy. During the last few weeks, particularly, the excise law has been made more stringent in its operation. The countless saloons which had begun to steal open on the Sabbath were instantaneously closed, as though they had one door. If he had turned as much of his attention towards the disreputable doings on Canal street, he would have accomplished a more important work. For instance, during the last few months the streets in that vicinity have been literally honeycombed with those wretched little cigar-shops the name of which is merely a euphemism for almost every kind and degree of crime. Females accomplished in the last degrees of vice have sprung up there like fungus, and during their short reign have converted Canal street, between the Bowery and Essex street, into a locality less tolerable than the Five Points. The cleansing of this and kindred localities is part of the work which Superintendent Jourdon finds himself unequal to perform. Not the consciousness of having performed a good and noble mission, not the emoluments or honor of his position, not the support he has received from the respectable press, can reconcile him to remaining in this notoriously ungrateful post. His resignation, accordingly, will take effect from the first of next month. He has discovered the police superintendency to be eminently unfavorable to his health, his hours of labor lasting from an early morning hour of one day till after midnight of the next.

Amusements.

The Lanner ballet troupe has not been as evenly successful as it was natural to anticipate it would be, on account of the illness of Madame Lanner herself. That lady had been working extremely hard, superintending rehearsals, and taking a laborious share in everything in which her own reputation and ambition were concerned, and broke down under the trials of a new climate. Her illness has lasted but a day or so, but it materially interfered with the pecuniary interests of the management. Mr. Gayler's play of *Fritz*, written to order, like machine poetry, attracts pretty good houses at Wallack's. Buckley's Serenaders, which assume to be the original ones, are stationed at the San Francisco Hall, doing an extremely meagre business. Among other theatricals the extremest dullness prevails.

Is it to be a Mabille?

Judges Barnard and Cardozo have stepped in and prevented Commodore Vanderbilt from appropriating thirty-three lots near Fourth avenue and Forty-third street. In 1869 Vanderbilt succeeded in getting permission to use that property as a depot for the Harlem Railroad. Certain commissioners, appointed by the Commodore and approved by Judge Ingraham, fixed the amount of compensation to be paid the city at the low sum of $25,000. Judges Barnard and Cardozo have appointed other commissioners to make a new valuation, and parties have since been found to offer $1,000,000 for the property which the Commodore hoped to secure at about one-fortieth that amount. It is rumored that those who have thus grasped at the property intend converting it into a Jardin Mabille! It is to be hoped so, for the sake of those who are forever lamenting New York's lack of such a charming necessity. ALI BABA.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4'42	MOON RISES	10'06
SUN SETS	7'29	HIGH WATER	4'04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, Antwerp, Souder & Adams.
Ship H. S. Sanford, Dunphy, Hamburg, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Ralph Carlton, Curtis, Salem, Penn Gas Coal Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—Mrs. H. M. Berry, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Gaulty and son, Mr. F. E. Gormsley, Mr. W. G. Colton, Miss Cook and sister, Mrs. Norris, child and servant.

Bark Brunswick, Fitts, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 15.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 15.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—C. H. Gage, A. McWilliams, F. F. Sheehey, United Brothers, Andrew Allison, R. H. Rockwood, and M. Bartlett, all with coal, for New York.

J. A. Covell left with those reported yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 16.—The Ann McCaffrey, with guano, will leave for Baltimore this evening. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., July 15.—The [illegible] Sir Colin Campbell went to sea this A. M.

A schooner is passing in at 9 o'clock.

Wind fresh from N. E. Thermometer, 82.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Weser, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Frankfort, Barre, from Bremen, via Southampton, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, from Baltimore via Key West, at New Orleans 16th inst.

Steamer China, at San Francisco 13th inst. from Shanghae and Yokohama.

Steamer Acadie, Hanson, cleared at New York 14th inst. for Santa Martha and Savanilla.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond A. M. 14th inst.

Steamer Claymont, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 13th inst.

Steamer Achilles, for Georgetown, passed Alexandria 14th inst.

Nor. bark Nebo, Sandberg, cleared at Boston 14th inst. for Philadelphia, to load for the Baltic.

Bark J. H. McLaren, Conway, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Bark Horace Scudder, Gould, sailed from Swinemunde 26th ult. for Riga.

Br. brig Iris, Hatfield, hence for Wilmington, N.C., was passed 12th inst., lat. 34 31, long. 75 07.

Brig Canima, Coombs, hence, at Boston 14th inst.

Brig James Davis, Staples, hence, at Boston 14th instant.

Brig Edith, Putnam, hence, at Bath 11th inst.

Schr Four Sisters, Shearer, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 12th inst.

Schr Anna Barton, Frink, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Schr Richard Law, Eldred, hence, at Stonington 12th inst.

Schr Abbie, Cleaver, hence, at Marblehead 10th instant.

Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, hence, at Boston 13th instant.

Schr Clyde, Gage, hence, at Bangor 12th inst.

Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, at Baltimore 14th inst. from Camden.

Schr F. R. Bucklin, Bucklin, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 13th inst.

Schr Charles E. Jackson, Cullen, cleared at Boston 13th inst. for Kennebec river, to load for Philadelphia.

Schrr E. A. Hooper; A. S. Brown, Fisk; and Restless, Baxter, cleared at Boston 13th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Comet, Dow, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 8th inst.

Schr Pauline Rambo, Dever, cleared at Baltimore 14th inst. for Wilmington, Del.

Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, cleared at Boston 14th inst. for Kennebunk and Philadelphia.

Schrs Irvine, Diggins; Urbana, Allen, and L. & A. Babcock, Smith, hence for Boston; Lavoll, Whittemore, and J. F. Carver, Norwood, hence for Salem; L. A. Rose, Rose, do. for Lynn; Hiawatha, Newman, do. for Newburyport; Carro Gordo, do. for Haverhill; Ceres, Tretothen, do. for Dover, N. H.; Z. Snow, Thorndike, and Rona, Fisher, do. for Portland; J. B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 12th inst. The L. A. Babcock, L. A. Rose, and Irvine sailed again next morning.

Schrs Irvine, Diggins; H. N. Squire, Kelley; W. G. Dearborn, Scull; Hattie Paige, Haley; West Dennis, Crowell; M. Holmes, Holmes; and E. H. Naylor, Naylor, hence, at Boston 14th inst.

Schrs Cohasset, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, and Cloud, Seaman, for Trenton, N. J., sailed from New Bedford 13th inst.

Schrs J. A. Griffin, Kenney, and William Collyer, Taylor, hence, at Salem 12th inst.

Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Salem 13th inst.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Weeks, at Charleston 9th inst. from Baltimore.

Schrs J. S. Weldin, Crowell; Isabella Thompson, Endicott; Aid, Smith; J. B. Van Dusen, Young; Hannah Little, Little; Wave Crest, Davis; and Mary C. Elliott, Bird, sailed from Providence 13th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, for Philadelphia, s'd from Richmond 13th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Wamsutta, which went ashore on her trip to New York last week, has been taken on the City Railway, at New Bedford, and found to have lost only a piece of the shoeing of the keel.

Bark Aberdeen, Treat, from Ellsworth for Buenos Ayres, put into Boston 14th inst., leaking 1000 strokes per hour, having struck on Long Island, Me., on the 9th inst.

Brig J. D. Lincoln, from Havana for Caibarien, lost on the reef at Cay Cruz, was 250 tons register, built at Brunswick, Me., in 1854, and hailed from Portland. Her crew have been saved.

Schr Mary Eliza, of Cala's, which got ashore near Beaver Tail Light, and was got off and taken into Newport, was sold by auction 12th inst. for $2500, the hull, spars, anchors, and chains only included. The sails and rigging were sold on the 13th.

The old bark Maria, which has buffeted the waves for 88 years, hailing from Nantucket and New Bedford, and for the last few years under the Chilian flag, with her name changed to Maria Pochoco, is reported sunk in the harbor of Papta, Peru. She had been leaking badly on her present voyage, and her commander, Captain William C. Parsons, of New Bedford, had beached her some time previously to stop the leaks.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CHARLES STOKES HAS THIS DAY ADMITted into partnership C. EUGENE STOKES, FREDERICK J. FAIRCHILDS, and HOWARD L. STOKES. The business of Merchant Tailoring and General Clothing will be carried on at No. 824 CHESNUT Street, under the name of CHARLES STOKES & CO. CHARLES STOKES.
Philadelphia, July 13, 1870. 7 14 3t

FOR THE SUMMER.

To prevent Sunburn, Freckles, and to make the skin white and beautiful, use

Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine.

It is a sure remedy for mosquito bites, and is the best of all Toilet Soaps. Sold by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

6 30 thstu15trp No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 1d sw3

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th days of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5½ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3¾ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3¾ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3¾ by 6¾ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¾ by 6¾ inches (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4¾ by 10⅜ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Six and a five-eighths by 9½ inches (round cut)—one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such watermarks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruled," lines printed inside, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:—

Note size	1,468,250
Letter size, first quality	60,467,500
Letter size, second quality	8,956,750
Letter size, second quality (ungummed)	3,618,000
Extra letter size, first quality	5,815,750
Extra letter size, second quality (ungummed)	454,000
Official size	569,900
Extra official size	3,100
Newspaper wrappers	4,936,250
Total	86,289,500

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the following rights:—

1. To reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it.

2. To annul the contract whenever the same or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor.

3. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers inferior to sample.

4. If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

BIDS

Should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

12 6od 13t

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE

Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the

Finest Groceries to Select From,

And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND

3 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABISHMENT JOHN BOWER & CO. CURERS OF SUPERIOR

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally. S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

POWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address

REV. T. W. CATTELL, 7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 20 tf

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

3 22 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary exposure. Advice free and private. Terms moderate. Apply at "Studio."

7 5 thths6t* No. 48 N. NINTH Street, Room 1.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 15 tf DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS' HALL, FOURTH and GEORGE Streets.
A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT for the benefit of Mr. WILLIAM FALLOWFIELD, the blind Pianist and Vocalist,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 26.

On this occasion the following gentlemen have kindly volunteered to appear:—E. L. Batchelor, Pianist; John Baker, Baritone; James Fielding, Miniature Organ; William Pulman, Violinist; W. Markward, the Renowned Comic; Charles Drew, Balladist; Thomas Lachall, Champion Bone Player; Ed. Chew, Celebrated Clog Dancer; William Fallowfield, Blind Vocalist.

Come and stretch forth a hand like a brother,
Remember that life's but a span,
'Tis our duty to help one another,
And do a good turn when we can.

Admission Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8. 7 12 12t

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1205 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837'45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696'74
	$2,106,534'19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386'84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	22,568
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	55,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
C. H. REEVES, Jr., Secretary.

CHARTER PERPETUAL. 8 4

ASSETS $200,000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
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Abram Rex,	Charles Millman,
Charles H. Stokes.	

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23 5

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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DIREC

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870.

THE LAST OF CONGRESS.

HAVING early in the day yesterday postponed the hour of adjournment from noon to 2 o'clock, both houses of Congress at the last moment agreed to a further postponement of the time of separation, and it was not until 5 in the afternoon that the finale was witnessed, The cause of the delay was a message from the President, demanding for one thing some definite legislation on the Indian question. Without the passage of an Indian Appropriation bill of some sort, the President argued that "Indian hostilities are sure to ensue, and with them suffering, loss of life, and expenditures vast as compared with the amount asked." This was a forcible argument, and it brought both houses to terms. There had been a radical disagreement between them on the Indian question, the point in dispute being the power of the Senate to conclude treaties with the aboriginal tribes which may take money out of the national treasury without the consent of the House. Several millions were needed to fulfil the obligations entered into by the treaties negotiated with the savages by the Sherman Peace Commission since its appointment in July, 1867. The House, having at the outset authorized the appointment of the commission, had steadfastly set its face against the power of the Senate to control the Indian question through the agency of treaties; while the Senate had been equally persistent in asserting its power. Hence the collision. But, in answer to the demands of the President, both houses finally yielded a few points, and before the adjournment yesterday a compromise was agreed [illegible] appropriating about [illegible] for manipulating the reds[illegible] in the interests of peace, with the proviso that nothing contained in the bill shall be held to affirm or question the validity of the treaties of 1867 and 1868. So the President gained his point and obtained the money he had asked for, while the vexatious question as to the right of the Senate to monopolize the Indian business under the treaty-making power goes over for settlement to the next session. All the other material measures pending on which there were disagreements between the two houses were likewise disposed of satisfactorily, and when the Senators and Representatives took their leave of each other yesterday afternoon their labors had been terminated as fully as usual at the end of a session.

The President's message, however, was mainly taken up with another matter. In view of the impending conflict between France and Prussia, he urged such legislation on the part of Congress as would enable the transfer of vessels of foreign build to the American flag to be made. This proposition was in direct opposition to the established policy of the country from the first, and, as was to be expected, encountered violent opposition. After considerable discussion in both houses the adjournment was effected without action, the opinion being prevalent among Senators and members that there was no necessity for hasty and ill-considered legislation upon the subject. There can be no doubt that, if Congress had listened to the appeal of the President, a few days would have witnessed the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes from the mast of every Prussian mercantile vessel afloat. This, of course, would have been a good thing for the American commercial marine. But, as stated by Judge Kelley in his speech in the House yesterday, the shipbuilders of the Clyde would probably have been the first to avail themselves of the privilege conceded, and the result would have been an utter prostration of our ship-building interests for years to come. While a carefully prepared measure, looking to the interests of all concerned, might have been passed if Congress had had enough time at its command to perfect it, the wholesale accessions to our tonnage resulting from such a bill as that prepared by Senator Chandler would have been so disastrous in their effect that it is well nothing in the matter was done. It is possible that our postal intercourse with Europe may be somewhat incommoded by the operations of the French navy, as we are almost entirely dependent for ocean mail transportation at present upon vessels flying the North German flag. But if the war between Napoleon and Bismarck should prove as short, sharp, and decisive as were the campaigns of Solferino and Sadowa, the inconvenience will prove but a temporary one; while, in case Russia, Austria, Spain, England, and all the rest of Europe become involved in the struggle, it will be so protracted as to give Congress an opportunity to afford some relief at its next session, which commences in a little more than four months.

ULTRAMARINE DEMOCRACY.

JOHN BROWN'S soul may still be marching on, to the regret and perplexity of the Democratic party, but it has one source of consolation—the body of the fanatical hero of Harper's Ferry has been disposed of in the most satisfactory manner. The other day, in the Spanish Cortes, Senor Moret y Prendergast, the Regent's Minister of Ultramar, or the lands beyond the sea—which is the rather poetical term applied by the Spaniards to their colonies—gravely announced that the American people not only hanged John Brown without granting him a legal trial, but such was their indignation at his raid upon the institution of slavery that they "flung his body into the sea that their soil might not be polluted by its presence!" It will perhaps be regarded in this country as a little singular that the discovery of this important fact was delayed more than a half a score of years after its occurrence, and still more singular that the discovery was reserved for Senor Moret y Prendergast, the Ultramarine Minister of Regent Serrano. But the truth in the matter is welcome, even from such an ultramarine source. Our chief regret is that the Democracy were not made aware of it sooner. What a mass of political capital has been suffered to go to waste in consequence! In the present and all future campaigns the Democracy can, of course, make the most of the indignities which were heaped by an outraged people upon the mangled corpse of old John Brown: but the political history of the country has been sadly marred, nevertheless, and no amount of zeal in disseminating the truth hereafter can make amends for the mischief wrought by ignorance in the past. We would suggest that the disembodied spirits of the late Democratic Association which held its weekly pow-wows at Ninth and Arch streets get themselves together in the spirit, if not in the flesh, and that John Campbell and Mr. Nasby be invited to deliver addresses before them which will put the party squarely on the record, and set right the disreputable error into which the country has fallen concerning the actual disposition of John Brown's body. When it is clearly demonstrated to the Democratic masses that John Brown's body is not and never has been mouldering in the grave, perhaps they can be persuaded that his soul has paused in its monotonous march.

WAR.

YESTERDAY France formally declared war against Prussia, and in a few days the forces of the rival powers will in all probability be joined in battle. In this contest the French Emperor has everything to win or lose, and he is now playing his last and greatest stakes with fortune. If he comes out of the conflict victorious and with his opponent humbled, his throne may be considered secure, at least during his own lifetime, and he will leave it to his son with a prestige that [illegible] go far towards securing [illegible] the support of the [illegible] people. If he is defeated Napoleonism may be considered as practically at an end, and all the discontent that a successful war would stifle in France would break forth in irrepressible fury.

With Prussia the case is different, for at the most she can only be thrown back to her old position of a second-rate power. The stability of her throne will not be menaced, and a defeat may even be a benefit to the people by stimulating them to extend the bounds of liberty, and to lay deeper and broader than ever the foundation of that great united German empire that has been the dream of centuries. In statesmanship Bismarck has shown himself thus far more than the master of the cruel and cunning tyrant who for the last twenty years has assumed to be the arbiter of the destinies of Europe, and now that an appeal has been made to arms, it remains to be seen whether Napoleon can regain the prestige he lost when the United States ordered him out of Mexico, and when, the diplomacy of Bismarck being crowned by the victory of Sadowa, the influence of Prussia threatened to overshadow that of France.

In the contest about to be waged France means Napoleon, while Bismarck means Prussia and German unity. The French armies will fight for the perpetuation of the Bonaparte dynasty, while the victory of Prussia will be a guarantee that the bounds of liberty will be enlarged and that the political instability of France will no longer be permitted to disturb the peace of Europe as it has heretofore. The sympathies of the people of the United States thus far have unmistakably been with Prussia, not merely because she has been insulted and bullied by France, but because it is believed that the overthrow of the military power of France will be beneficial to the peace and prosperity of Europe, while the extension of Prussian power and influence can scarcely be otherwise than favorable to the growth of liberty and the progress of enlightenment and civilization. In the contest that is about to commence a decisive victory by the nation with the best free school system and perhaps the highest educational average of any in the world—not excepting the United States—will mean something more than a triumph of the Hohenzollern family and the glorification of Bismarck.

It is almost impossible at this time to form any idea of the possible extent and duration of the war. It may be as short, sharp, and decisive as the campaign of Koniggratz and Sadowa, when Prussia humbled Austria, or it may precipitate a general European conflict. This, indeed, is most likely to occur, and it is already rumored that Prussia has secured the assistance of Russia.

With France engaged in a war that is likely to tax all her military resources to the utmost, the opportunity is certainly a favorable one for the Czar to attempt to realize the object of his father's ambition by seizing Constantinople, and to pay back some of the old Crimean scores by aiding in the destruction of the power which was chiefly instrumental in defeating Russia in that contest. Austria and other nations all have grievances on one side or the other, and all the indications are that such a conflict as Europe has not seen since the days of Napoleon I is impending.

THE IRON-MOULDERS AND THE CHINAMEN.

THE iron-moulders now in convention in this city have been especially severe upon the Chinamen. They adopted a report and resolutions bitterly hostile to Chinese immigration. The preamble sets forth that this immigration is designed and intended "to reduce to poverty and barbarism the workingmen of this country," and, following up this line of argument, the resolutions declare that it will "reduce the wages of mechanics and laboring men to a rate of compensation upon which no American workingman can possibly subsist," as well as "lower the social status of those who are now socially low enough," and "lead to a state of pauperism, dependence, and crime." If these allegations are strictly true, the American ports cannot too soon be closed against the Asiatics. But it is possible for iron-moulders, as well as editors, to fall into mistakes, and to grossly magnify what they imagine to be their immediate interests while they lose sight of their own substantial welfare and that of their neighbors. The true pecuniary interest of every laborer, as well as of every other citizen, is to get the largest possible supply of the necessities, comforts, and conveniences of life in exchange for his exertions or the interest on his capital. Whether the nominal money value of his wages is large or small is a matter of little moment compared with the purchasing power of his income. When a thousand-dollar bill of Continental money could barely buy a breakfast, it had no more real value than a twenty-five cent note of fractional currency at the present day. Although the most remarkable of these fluctuations in the purchasing power of money are caused by departures from a specie basis and the over-issue of paper promises, they are also frequently produced by unusual or unnatural scarcity of the articles most craved by man. A famine speedily increases the price of flour, a prolonged strike in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania invariably enhances the market value of coal, and cotton rapidly advanced after cotton-planting was abandoned on many Southern plantations. Abundant production quickly brings down prices, and cheapness of the articles which workingmen or any class must purchase is in numberless cases a greater boon than nominal increase of income, salary, or wages, accompanied with a corresponding increase of the cost of rents, dry goods, and groceries. If the iron-moulders were satisfied that the Chinese would never meddle with hot or cold iron or iron-moulding in this country, they could wish no better fortune than to retain their present wages while Chinamen were by their labors amongst us cheapening the cost of houses, clothing, and food; and if a sufficient number of Celestials should come among us to sensibly reduce the cost of the necessaries of life, the iron-moulders could well afford to reduce their scale of prices for labor, and to have the cost of iron mouldings diminished, and still be gainers by the round transaction instead of being in the slightest danger of relapsing into poverty or barbarism. Everything that the Chinamen can do in this country to diminish the cost of production will practically increase the income of each individual citizen by increasing its purchasing power, and if a portion of the existing laboring force lose their present positions, the country is wide enough to furnish abundant new fields for their energies. Such temporary calamities have repeatedly happened, and in the nature of things must frequently happen hereafter, without inflicting permanent injury; and many thousands of the most successful men in America to-day owe their fortune to industrial disruptions similar to those which may possibly be produced in a comparatively few instances by Chinese immigration. If the nation sedulously seeks "the greatest good of the greatest number," it matters little how many private apple-carts may be upset. Americans are proverbially skilful in accommodating themselves to novel circumstances, and it will be singular if they cannot manage to get honey from the Chinese bees without suffering seriously from their stings.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ UNION SERVICES.—CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN and THIRD REF. CHURCHES.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., will preach in the Central Presbyterian Church, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the in the Third Reformed Church, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, in the evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH, above Race.—Rev. C. J. LITTLE will preach his last sermon prior to his sojourning in Europe (in this church) to-morrow at 10½ A. M.; the pastor at 8 P. M., after which the church will be closed for repairs until further notice.

☞ UNION SERVICES.—WEST ARCH STREET and SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach to-morrow in West Arch Street Church at 10½ A. M., and in Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broad, above Chesnut, at 8 P. M.

☞ UNION SERVICES.—REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and in the PENN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at 8 P. M.

☞ FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD AND ARCH Streets.—The Rev. Dr. WESTON will preach in this church to-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 7 2 s5t*

☞ REV. DR. SAUNDERS WILL PREACH to-morrow morning at COHOCKSINK CHURCH, COLUMBIA Avenue, opposite Franklin street.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD, below Arch.—Rev. JAMES NEILL will preach Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

☞ REV. WM. S. OWENS AT NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, morning and evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

(4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ T. W. BAILY, No. 622 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices. N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful workmen. 7 13 1m

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 604 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ WHITE VESTS.

TURKISH TOWELING
BASKET DUCKS
MARSEILLES
CORDUROYS
FINEST LINENS
CORDED SILK

WHITE VESTS

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA Passenger Railway Company, N. W. corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 22d instant.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL P. HUHN,
7 13 6t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th instant.

7 6 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1870.

The obligations of this Company given for premium on Gold in settlement for Bonds or Coupons due April 1, 1870, or those given for the settlement of matured Coupons issued by the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at any time on and after the 20th of August next.

7 15 14t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

$1000 REWARD.

The undersigned INSURANCE COMPANIES, interested in the loss sustained by fire on the morning of the 10th inst., at the S. E. Corner of BROAD and VINE Streets, will pay to any person or persons who will give such information to the Fire Marshal of the city as will lead to the conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries,

The Sum of One Thousand Dollars

After said conviction, and in the proportions, if more than one informer, that may appear to be equitable.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO., George Wood, Agent.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO, Alfred G. Baker, President.

SPRING GARDEN INSURANCE CO., John H. Dohnert, President.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO, T. E. Chapman, Secretary.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO., Sabine, Allen & Dulles, Agents. 7 14 3t

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Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.

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Warranted Unexcelled and Satisfactory to Purchasers,

COSTING FROM $650 TO $3000 EACH.

With good Second-hand Organs for sale, and Organs of any size built to order by

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St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the Third Reformed Church, Tenth street, Philadelphia, contain Organs of our recent make. 6 11 s3mrp

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COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

CLOTHING.

READY TO PUT RIGHT ON.
LOOK RIGHT WHEN PUT ON.
RIGHT WELL TO PUT THEM ON.
WELL, PUT THEM RIGHT ON.

Ready-made Suits of Alpaca.
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Ready-made Suits of Gossamer Cassimere.
Ready-made Suits of Drap d'Ete.
Ready made Suits of Seersucker.
Ready-made Suits of Choice Flannel.
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Ready-made

Ten Dollar Suits of

Real Scotch Cheviot!!

Those Ten Dollar Real Scotch Cheviots are truly ahead of all competition.

All Sorts of Fine Suits for Summer.

Our Custom Department is in full blast.
Immense assortment of choice Piece Goods.
Reliable Cutters and Fitters.
Reduced Prices.
Call and make yourself comfortable at

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Great Brown Clothing Hall,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

$10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10
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$10 SUITS. $10
$10 $10
$10 $10
$10 $10 $10 $10 $10 $10

ALL-WOOL
CHEVIOT SUITS
MADE TO ORDER.
$10.

Good Fit Guaranteed.

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No. 824 CHESNUT Street,

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FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FREE RAILROAD EXCURSION AND GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS!

IN CENTRAL OR RAILROAD SUBDIVISION OF CLIFTON,

on the West Chester Railroad, 6½ miles from Philadelphia,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 18, 1870, at 2 o'clock, on the premises.

THIS BEAUTIFUL AND CENTRAL POINT,

very properly regarded as "Clifton Centre," from its relation to the growing villages of Clifton and Kelleyville, and the many and extensive manufactories, mills, etc., and numerous surrounding country seats, has been purchased and subdivided into convenient Building Lots (generally 25 by 100 feet), where persons may secure cheap and pleasant homes, and attend to business in the city. Those wishing larger lots can purchase two or more adjoining.

The lots are immediately at Clifton Station, where a new and extensive Depot or Station-house of Stone is in rapid progress of completion, and hourly trains on that pleasant and well-managed thoroughfare, the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, render communication with the city and other points easy and convenient. For health, pure air, beauty of scenery, accessibility, and all that renders a home desirable, no suburb of Philadelphia excels Clifton.

Each lot has a private sale value marked on the plan, but when put up auction they will be sold to the highest bidder without regard to price.

Title fee simple and perfect. Terms of sale—one-third cash, balance in one year, with interest, secured by lien on the property sold, or all cash if purchaser prefers. Ten dollars cash, as part of cash payment, to be paid on each lot when sold. Deeds free of expense to purchasers.

Premiums on improvements will be awarded as follows:—A Free Railroad Ticket between Clifton and Philadelphia, for one year, to each or any one of six purchasers, residents of Philadelphia, who may earliest within 60 days from the sale place upon their ground $1000 worth of building material to be used in constructing a dwelling thereon. Also, $50 apiece in gold to any two other purchasers, without regard to residence, who may earliest within ten days from the sale place upon their grounds $200 worth of building material to be used in permanently improving the same.

The Railroad Company generously offer to extend every facility to parties improving and will transmit building material at reduced rates.

A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN

of 20 passenger cars will leave the West Chester Depot, Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, at 1 o'clock precisely on the day of sale, and convey grown persons to and from the sale free of charge, stopping at other stations, and returning the same afternoon. No one under twenty-one years allowed on the train. Free both ways. No tickets required.

MARTIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers,
7 rp No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 781 S. Third street. On Tuesday, July 26, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two and a half story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Third street, between German and Catherine streets, No. 781, the lot containing in front fifteen feet five inches, and extending in depth eighty feet to a five-feet wide alley, with privilege of the same. The house has gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 16 sw 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

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LOOKING-GLASSES,
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ENGRAVINGS,
AUTOTYPES,
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A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. 7 16 stuthim

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THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

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WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

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Lehigh Valley Railroad Company

Will, until August 1 next, pay off at

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Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

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TREASURER.

June 23, 1870. 6 27 1m4p

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Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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OF

Superior Styles and Finish

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WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2m4p

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TO THE DOUBTFUL.

Bring some soiled clothing on any Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and we will prove to you that the

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Will do the work well and quickly.

We will sell them payable in easy instalments.

We are agents for the RELIANCE WRINGERS, the easiest to work in the market. [5 5 thstu3mrp

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Agents wanted for Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

LADIES' PERCALE WAISTS,
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LADIES' LINEN WAISTS,
LINEN WAISTS,
LADIES' PERCALE AND LAWN OVERSKIRTS.

A large assortment at

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Linen Dresses from $4·50 to $8·00. 7 14 6t

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ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
Alpaca Sacks,
Drap d'Ete Sacks,
Linen Dusters,
White Duck Pants,
Fancy Linen Pants,
White Buck Vests,
White Marseilles Vests.

All kinds of Summer Clothing better in Cut, Make, and Fit than any other stock of Ready-Made Clothing in Philadelphia, and sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

THE KING.

While Europe is in agonies over an embryo king for the Spanish throne, we in this country are making the only "King" we recognize a promoter of peace. We refer to the "King" Washer, which for the time being seems to fill the mechanical and inventive firmament with its glory. This justly celebrated washing machine is appropriately named for a double reason. *King* is the name of its inventor, but it has claims to this royal title on other grounds. In point of merit it stands supreme above all other washing machines that have ever been invented. It is in fact the monarch of the laundry, before which all preceding inventions of the kind veil their faces and exclaim "undone!" "undone!" So literally is this true, that in many cases the owners and venders of the ordinary washing machines are abandoning their own for the purpose of securing an agency for the sale of the "King" Washer. They are wise in this. The laundry is as universal as the pantry and the kitchen, and its complete revolution is a matter that interests the world. The advent of Lucifer Matches and Sewing Machines did not surpass, if they equalled, in importance the introduction of this stupendous labor-saving invention. Its merits can hardly be overestimated. It is easily worked, simple in construction, washes the finest fabrics without injury, and the coarsest with as much thoroughness as could possibly be done by hand. Thousands have seen it in operation here and in other cities of the Union, and its performance *has yet to elicit the first objection.*

Now we submit that the introduction to the public of the best and *cheapest* washing machine in the world is no ordinary event. We are glad, therefore, that the honor of doing this has been secured to Philadelphia, the mechanical metropolis of America. A number of our most respectable and enterprising citizens have taken this work in hand as an organized company. Among them are such well-known names as Mr. H. G. Morris (formerly Morris & Tasker), Mr. William C. Stevenson, Mr. William M. Farr, Mr. John Wanamaker, Mr. R. B. Esler, and Mr. George H. Brown, who is the President of the company.

A large factory has been established at Ninth street and Washington avenue, for the production of machines at a rapid rate, to meet the demand. This establishment is now temporarily closed for enlargement, the purpose of the company being to assure facilities for the daily production of one thousand machines if necessary; and from the systematic efforts now making to introduce the "King" Washer in every State in the Union, it will probably not be long before the steady demand will reach the proposed daily production, as it is the determination of the company to place one of these labor-saving inventions in the house of every well-regulated family in the United States.

AS MANY OF THE COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN originate from the irritation and the derangements caused by worms, a remedy that will effectually rid the system of these pests is well calculated to be of great benefit, and to be frequently required in every family. Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge is such a preparation, not only certain to destroy worms, but most excellent for the purposes of a General Tonic, strengthening the stomach and digestion, and dissipating any febrile tendency in the system. In Dyspepsia, young and old will find it equally effective, and, altogether, no remedy of more general application could be kept in the household. Sold everywhere. Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

ONE of the most delightful places of summer resort to be found anywhere in the country is at North Wales, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The North Wales Hotel, which has been lately remodelled and furnished in elegant style, is now receiving boarders for the season. The proprietor (Abel Lukens) is well known to very many persons as just the man for the place.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 28 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

PHALON'S "VITALIA" for the Hair can be found everywhere. It is clear, and has no sediment. This wonderful preparation is PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Poured on the hands, it leaves no stain. It is, nevertheless, the most effective article of its class ever advertised.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

FAMILIES VISITING BOSTON can find no better accommodations than a suite of rooms at the AMERICAN HOUSE, with bath-rooms, closets, etc. Close to principal places of business and amusement.

PHELAN'S LATEST IMPROVED COMBINATION CUSHIONS are applied to the billiard-tables in the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. The Messrs. Rice have one of the largest and best houses in the country.

THE PHILADELPHIA UPHOLSTERY of Messrs. Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street, employs skilful workmen at every branch of the business. Low prices and promptness.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

MARRIED.

FELL—COOPER.—On June 2, 1870, by the Mayor of Philadelphia, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mr. SENECA M. FELL, of Chester county, Pa., to MISS HARRIET B. COOPER, of Bucks county, Pa.

REEVE—MICHNNER.—In Camden, July 14, 1870, by Friends' ceremony, in presence of Charles Cox, Mayor, HARRY H. REEVE and SALLIE MICHNNER, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

COUNTRYMAN.—On the 12th instant, Mr. GEORGE COUNTRYMAN, in the 49th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M.; Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M.; Franklin Lodge, No. 91, I. O. of O. F.; Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 6, K. of P.; Marion Hose Company, and the Employes of the City Gas Office, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Isaac Lower, No. 226 Queen street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Vault.

PARKE.—On Thursday, July 14, at her residence, Bay Side, Long Island, CHRISTIANA PARKE, relict of Charles B. Parke, of Philadelphia, in the 80th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

RIDDELL.—On the 11th instant, SALLIE BARBER, only daughter of John and Mary N. Riddell, aged 1 year 6 months and 18 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 2052 Bainbridge street, on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

ROYER.—On the 16th instant, JOSEPHINE D., wife of Martin Royer, and daughter of Elizabeth and the late John Brown, aged 23 years.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

THURBER.—On the 13th instant, STEPHEN P. THURBER, in the 40th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also American Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 314 New Market street, below Second, above Vine, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WHITEMAN.—On the 13th instant, ROBERT GARSED, infant son of Artist S. and Maggie Whiteman, aged 2 months and 10 days.
The funeral will take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his parents, No. 731 N. Twenty-fifth street.

DRY GOODS.

"AT THORNLEY'S."

ANOTHER SWEEPING REDUCTION.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

I am determined to clean out my SUMMER STOCK if the community need goods at HALF their usual price. I have went right through and marked prices down in some CASES FIFTY PER CENT., and in MANY CASES TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY PER CENT.

Lace Pointes from $4 to $55.
Lace Sacques from $10 to $25.
Thin Mixed Dress Goods.
Lawns, Percales and P. K's.
Black Hernanies and Grenadines.
Linens and Japanese Grass Cloths (for Suits).
Black Silks, Pongee Silks, Japanese Silks.
Kid Gloves, Parasols, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

A full stock of STAPLE and DOMESTIC GOODS,
"AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,"
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
2 3 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

FRENCH STYLE LAWNS

Reduced from 25 to 12½ and 15 Cents Per Yard.

This lot comprises the best styles we ever offered at the price.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
OLD AND CHEAP LOCATION,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
7 15 3t Above Willow.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 19tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 209 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Chelten Hills; also, one at Cape May. Half price. R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building. 7 16 3t*

TO LET—LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, NO. 3909 Spruce Street; lot 100x175 feet. Apply at No. 127 South THIRD Street. 7 14 3t

INSURANCE.

PROVIDENT

Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Office—No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

Organized to promote Life Insurance among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Good risks of any denomination solicited.
Policies already issued exceeding

TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

This is a PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, and entitled to the special confidence of the community.

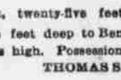
PERFECT SECURITY. LOW RATES.
SMALL EXPENSES. PURELY MUTUAL
LOW RATE OF MORTALITY.

These conditions enable a company to give advantages which cannot be surpassed.
Policies issued on the Non-Forfeiture Plan.
Statistics show that the average mortality of Friends is nearly 25 per cent. less than that of the general population. 2 12 cos15p

A LOW RATE OF MORTALITY
MAKES
CHEAP INSURANCE IN A MUTUAL COMPANY.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE  BUILDERS,

No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 8 tfrp

Phaetons,
Jenny Linds,
Buggies, Etc.,
AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leconitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
F. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

MEDICAL.

Rheumatism Specially Treated Thirty-seven Years.

Chronic Rheumatism, $1000 paid.

Inflammatory Rheumatism, $2000 paid.

Neuralgia in the Head, $3000 paid.

Articular Rheumatism, $4000 paid.

Rheumatism in Kidneys, $5000 paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskilful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of this remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street; also Hon. Judge Lee, of Camden, with 17,000 others.

Dr. Fiter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured David G. Walton, M. D., Seventh street, below Race. He recommends the remedy highly.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the Rev. John Stocston, Camden, N. J.; a very severe case. Dr. Fitler's Office, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. C. Boyd, No. 1046 S. Fifth; also Mrs. Simmons, No. 337 Dillwyn street. Never failed.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. William B. Elliott, No. 804 N. Seventh. Endorses and recommends it. Prepared No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. Alderman Comly, Twenty-third ward, Frankford. It is the only specific ever discovered.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs Lentz, No. 136 S. Eighth street: also Mrs. Richardson, No. 1258 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured of Rheumatism the wife of Rev. Mr. Baggs, Falls of Schuylkill—a bed case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. J. Colton, No. 1109 N. Third. A chronic case; tried everything without benefit.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. E. Milton, M. D., a celebrated Baltimore physician, considered a hopeless case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Theodore Davisson, who resides No. 136 N. Eighth street; also Samuel Cohen, No. 240 N. Eighth.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the wife of Rev. Mr. Davis, Hightstown, N. J. A wonderful, unexpected cure.

DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY
is warranted, under solemn oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five cases in every hundred treated.

ANOTHER CURE BY WRITTEN GUARANTEE.
Mr. Shock, No. 1024 Columbia avenue, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy. No cure, no pay.

A NEW CURE AND A GREAT CURE.
William Weyland, No. 1433 Brinton street, Seventeenth ward, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A CURE.—FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.
James Hinas, Forty-first and Market streets, W. P., cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE.—GO AND CONSULT HER.
Mrs. E. C. Barton, corner Clinton and Henry streets, Camden, of Rheumatism, by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
John Weckerly, No. 1110 Buttonwood street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. No cure, no pay.

NEURALGIA.
A remarkable cure. S. Griffith, No. 709 Kessler street, a very severe chronic case, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

STUBBORN FACTS—RHEUMATISM CURES.
Griffin Saively, No. 229 George street, Sixteenth ward, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

RHEUMATISM.
GEORGE ELLIOTT cured, Frankford; considers it a wonderful remedy.

RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. BACON cured, No. 928 MARKET Street, Camden, by Dr. FITLER, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM.
Mr. SHOCK cured, No. 1024 COLUMBIA Avenue, by written guarantee

RHEUMATISM.
S. C. ZIMMERMAN cured, No. 1748 MARSHALL, by Dr. FITLER'S Remedy.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy has the following advantages:—

First—It is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Second—It is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians.

Third—He has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing our infallible remedy.

Fourth—A limited stated quantity is warranted in every case, and if it fails to cure the money is refunded.

Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. No other disease prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and Office No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like Dr. Fitler's wonderful Rheumatic Remedy is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe themselves to makes trial of its virtues.

MEDICAL.

The Era of Revolutions.

If the jog-trot slaves of precedent and routine who flourished a century ago could now revisit the scenes of their former labors, how completely they would be taken aback by the wholesome innovations which modern skill, knowledge, and enterprise have made upon their musty precepts and purblind practice! In medicine, especially, we have got entirely out of the old worn-out grooves, and taken a new and more philosophical road to health.

The German School of Medical Chemistry is perhaps the most progressive and successful. It has repudiated the stereotyped potions of the past, and substituted in their stead a new class of alteratives and restoratives capable, it would seem, of working wonders. Prominent, perhaps foremost, among these stand the well-known household remedies—

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
AND
HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

These medicines have acquired a reputation exceeded by none, and when we see such names as those of Chief Justice Thompson, ex-Chief Justice Woodward, Justice Sharswood, Mayor Rogers, of Buffalo, New York, together with those of the leading clergy of the country, and prominent statesmen and citizens, appended to strong testimonials in favor of these popular preparations, we recognize the evidence thus volunteered as unimpeachable and conclusive. Such men do not give their sanction and approval to articles which they do not KNOW to be of sterling excellence, and therefore when they state through the columns of the press that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is a valuable medicine in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, "of great benefit in cases of Debility and want of Nervous action," and "a safe and valuable preparation for General Debility and Liver Complaint," we feel assured that they speak from actual EXPERIENCE and OBSERVATION, and with a due sense of the weight of their influence and of the words they employ.

The testimony in relation to the TONIC, which contains a stimulating element omitted in the Bitters, is equally satisfactory.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound and be benefited will most certainly be deceived.

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill

Is also highly extolled and pronounced to be the most efficient Cathartic known to the Medical World. Being composed of the ACTIVE PRINCIPLE of Mandrake, in combination with other effective ingredients, they act more powerfully upon the Liver and Secretive Organs than any other Pills. Their operation is free from griping or nausea.

Two Pills a Dose.

It does not require a handful of them to produce the desired effect. From personal experience and otherwise, we have no hesitation in saying that, taken in connection with the Bitters and Tonic, they will speedily cure the most severe and long-standing cases of Liver Complaints, Constipation, or any other derangements of the organs of digestion.

The Pills will Purify the Blood, will thoroughly cleanse the Liver of all unhealthy impurities, and relieve the Stomach and Bowels, while the Bitters or Tonic strengthens and adds new life to the entire system, enables the Stomach to digest the food, and transforms the sickly, emaciated, weak, and feeble body into one of health, strength, and vigor.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR

Dr. Hoofland's Medicines

IS

NO. 631 ARCH STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.,

And are sold by Druggists everywhere throughout the country. 16 swsptf

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON.
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Day Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brunner, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koch Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lorch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery c
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

NATIONAL CAMP MEETING AT OAKINGTON, MD.,

Commencing TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, and continuing ten days.

Trains for Camp Ground will leave Philadelphia (Sunday excepted) at 8:20 and 11:45 A. M. and and 11:30 P. M.
Round trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
7 7 12t H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.

7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

BENTZ HOUSE,

Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,

CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $5 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

KITTATINNY HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

This delightful summer resort is now open, and much improved. Trains leave Kensington 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Arrive at the Gap in less than five hours.
6 25 stuthim* WM. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $2 50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $84 to $175 50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $175 50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. BOOKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

BEESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors
W. D. WOOD,
6 30 1m* Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPEL, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm

BARR'S "CONSTITUTION HOUSE," CORNER ATLANTIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This well-known House is now open for the reception of guests. MRS. M. A. LEEDS,
Late of Seaview House.
The bar will be under the superintendence of the late proprietor, and will be open in conjunction with the other part of the house.
7 9 stuthlm* HUGH BARR.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 4 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.
Terms to suit.
7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 7 1 1m

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for the season.
6 11 stuthfm A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY.—MRS. LUNGREN (FORmerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH) has taken a fine cottage on VIRGINIA AVENUE, where she is prepared to receive boarders on reasonable terms. Address E. LUNGREN, Atlantic City. 7 11 mwstf

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELlows' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Fisheries—American Vessels to have the Freedom of the Grounds under Certain Conditions.

OTTAWA, July 16.—The following is an extract from the instructions issued by the Government to commanders of gunboats and other officers employed in protecting Canadian fisheries:—

The limits within which you will, in the necessary exercise of your power, exclude United States fishermen, or detain American fishing vessels or boats, are for the present to be exceptional.

Difficulties have arisen in former times in respect to the question whether the exclusive limits should be measured on lines drawn parallel everywhere to that coast, and describing its sinuosities or on lines produced from headland to headland, across from headlands of bays, creeks, and harbors. Her Majesty's Government is clearly of the opinion that by the convention of 1818 the United States have renounced the right of fishing not only within three miles of colonial shores, but within three miles of a line drawn across any bay or creek. It is, however, the wish of her Majesty's Government neither to concede nor for the present enforce any rights in this respect which are in their nature open to any serious question.

Until further instructions, therefore, you will not interfere with any American fishermen unless found within three miles of the shore, or within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of a bay or creek, which is less than ten geographical miles in width. In case of any other bay, as the Bay of Chaleurs for example, you will not admit any United States fishing vessel or boat, or any American fisherman inside of a line drawn across at that part of such bay where its width does not exceed ten miles.

The *Globe*, alluding to President Grant's message to Congress relative to the inconvenience which might be occasioned in the event of the North German mail steamers being blockaded by French war vessels, suggests that the transportation of American mails might be safely confided to Canadian steamers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3 50 per day June and September. $4 00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, for the summer, $3 50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar
6 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week. The house is now open for visitors.
6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises. LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 30 1m* Proprietors.

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. Home entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1003 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS again under the management of GEORGE J. BOLTON, who is also proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa. 7 9stuth2t

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS S. FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 8 1m*

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY FIRST-CLASS EXCURSIONS to those cool, delightful, and shady GARDENS at GLOUCESTER POINT. Always a breeze blowing. Take or send the family. Steamers with every accommodation. (Ice water, etc.) Leave SOUTH Street every few minutes. 6 30 tin 4p

WINES.

URBANA WINE COMPANY'S

Imperial Champagne,

RICH, FRUITY, AND FRAGRANT,

Made after the French method, and superior to any other American Wine, for sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE TABLE CLARETS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office ro6

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR HEIRS.—Advice and information given free. If you have any kind of claim against the Government of the United States, write to or call at once upon R. S. LEAGUE & CO., the General Collection Agency, No. 25 S. SEVENTH Street.

WHERE CHARGES OF DESERTION OR absence without leave are made against Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines without just cause, through error the rolls can be corrected by calling upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 125 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS enlisted for three years, between May 5 and July 22, 1861, discharged before serving two years, and received no bounty, are now entitled to $100. Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street.

THE LORD OF CASTLE CRAZY.

From All the Year Round.

I dwell in Castle Crazy,
And am its King and Lord,
'Tis furnished well for all my needs—
Cellar and bed and board.
And up in the topmost attic,
The furthest from the earth,
I keep my choicest treasures
And gems of greatest worth.

A nobly stocked museum
Of all that's rare and bright
With plans—ah, many a thousand!
For setting the wrong world right.
Plans for destroying evil
And poverty and pain,
And stretching life to a hundred years
Of vigorous heart and brain.

I've books in Castle Crazy
That solve the riddles of time,
And make old histories easy
With all their sorrow and crime.
Books that divulge all secrets
That science has ever thought,
And might lead us back to Eden
If men could ever be taught.

I've plans for converting the heathen—
Plans for converting ourselves—
Perhaps the greatest of heathen!—
All in a row on my shelves.
I've plans for transmuting pebbles
Into the minted gold,
And fixing dew into diamonds
As bright as were ever sold.

Though Castle Crazy's open
To all who wish to see,
Very few people care to come
And explore its wealth with me.
I very well know the reason—
Prithee! don't miss the point!
I am the centre of wisdom—
The world is out of joint!

"The Three Moors" in Augsburg.

The following sketch of an old German building of historic interest, which we have translated from a recent number of a German periodical, will be found to be pleasant summer reading:—

The loiterer along the quiet Hauptstrasse in Augsburg, soon after passing the Hercules Fountain, will observe a remarkable old house with imposing facade and an iron balcony. Three or four servants lounge at the door, a huge omnibus comes thundering up, and an Englishman with his wife stands in the roadway, as if with deliberate desire to be run over.

That is the Hotel of the Three Moors—a historical point in this historical city. It is not long since the last owner died; and we cannot pay a more fitting tribute to his memory than by briefly sketching the history of his house. For his was one of those true German natures which finds its pride in the house of their fathers, and which heartily rejoices in the prosperity and glory of the family name and home.

The dignified host of the Three Moors had seen many a modern traveller alight at his door. He himself had travelled much through Europe—to London and Paris, to the far North and to the Levant—yet wherever he went he came back always with joy and pride to his "Moors" in the old street. George Deuringer—for this was the honored old citizen's name—had in his establishment nothing of the expensive machinery which is usually found in modern hotels. He never disappeared behind an army of retainers in dress-coats, such as fill the halls and staircases of many a hotel now-a-days. On the contrary, he cared personally for the comfort of his guests, and liked nothing better than to sit down and chat with them on all sorts of subjects. According to his ideas, the guests in a really good hotel should be made to feel entirely at home, and the furnishing of the rooms in his house carried out this principle. There was none of that gilt and tinsel decoration which the frivolous taste of modern times has sanctioned. All the rooms had solid, old-fashioned furniture, inviting to family use and family comfort. The walls were adorned with frescoes representing scenes from the old Persian wars and deeds of the Trojan heroes.

The Hotel of the Three Moors was already in existence in 1344, and included also at that time the ground now covered by the small house on the right. When the gay knight with his troop of followers passed through the town, he stopped here to drink and carouse, until some feud or fray called him to more stirring life; and when the quiet scholar came that way, he too paused to fill his tankard and to gaze at the fair maiden spinning behind the balcony. These were the earliest days of the "Three Moors."

In 1492-96 Antonius Fugger built the present large house. The time of Charles V was at hand, and the old Roman town had become the pearl of Germany. Within its walls was assembled the famous Reichstag of 1530: thousands of strangers flocked thither, and the streets were gay with bright dresses and noble forms. Knights and their retainers occupied many of the high, quaint houses, with their narrow windows and lofty gables, but the Emperor himself had his quarters in the house of which we are writing. He was the guest of the Fugger family, and lived in the great saloon, whose wood-panelled ceiling even at this day excites admiration.

But these days of magnificence passed away, and more serious times succeeded them. The early storms of the Reformation and the calamities of the Thirty Years' War affected this proud house also. Then came the eighteenth century, with its lavish taste and lawless ideas, and in 1722 the house passed into the hands of a Senator, Andreas Wahl by name, who altered the facade to suit the taste of the day. The Gothic towers which stood on each side were taken away, and the older and newer parts of the house united. In 1804 the father of the late owner, so recently deceased, came into possession of it. During the troublous times of Napoleon I Augsburg was frequently the scene of stirring events, and in 1804 the knighthood who represented the kingdom, then fading away, held their last meeting here in Augsburg, in this ancient house. A year later Napoleon I dwelt within its walls. It was cold October weather: thousands of soldiers lay in the wide plain towards Ulm, of which General Mack held possession. The Emperor's whole staff was quartered in the "Moors;" Talleyrand came there, and Metternich, and a deputation from Paris brought to the Emperor constant communications from the Senate. On December 4, 1805, two days after the fearful battle of Austerlitz, Josephine was in this house with her son Eugene Beauharnais. Messengers hastened to and fro, exhausted soldiers and fresh troops passed through the crowded city, and Marshals Lefevre and Soult took up their quarters in this same old "Three Moors."

For a short season there was again quiet in the old streets, until, in 1809, the grand army took up its march towards Vienna and passed through Augsburg. From April 16 to 18 Napoleon occupied for the second time as his headquarters the same noble rooms which he had used in 1805, and with him now came Oudinot and Bernadotte. Like a raging stream the French army poured into Austria, and a hundred thousand soldiers' hearts beat in one onward movement of victory and exultation. Before the "Three Moors" walked the guard of honor; above, at the window, stood the Emperor in his grey coat and small hat. Large maps lay spread out before him, while his eye looked into the future, and in imagination he stood already on the Danube and fought the decisive battle.

Two thousand square miles were torn by the French eagle at one grasp of his mighty talons out of Austria's fair domains, and the Emperor Francis and his State were crushed. This was in 1809. In 1810 another noble guest knocked at the door of the "Three Moors"—Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis, and chosen bride of Napoleon. Many a joyous and many a tearful bride had tarried here in the course of the years that were past, but never one more timid or more full of fears than this imperial bride on her way to Paris as the price for which Napoleon had granted peace.

Four years later all was changed. The French eagle was prostrate; Napoleon was overthrown, and the German standard was lifted from the dust and borne aloft again. Other guests now flocked to the "Three Moors"—princes, ambassadors, and deputies going to the Congress at Vienna. Among them were Montgelas and Count Munster, Castlereagh and Cathcart, Ompteda and Cardinal Gonsalvi, to whom the German States owed that apple of discord, the Concordat. And now a new storm broke over Europe, and fresh armies appeared, with the sudden return of Napoleon from Elba. We find among the strangers who visited our ancient house in these days the names of Wellington, and the Emperors of Austria and Russia. All the powers of Europe were now turning towards Belgium, where the victorious course of the conqueror was to be opposed, and where he was to meet his fate. During these days couriers passed and repassed continually through our old town, and Walpole and Wrede, the future European Nicholas, and the dethroned King of Sweden, all visited the "Three Moors."

After the battle of Waterloo, the German body politic was clothed in a new garment, and the Napoleonic appearances which had flashed upon it like a comet disappeared from its horizon. Jerome, the ex-King of Westphalia, however, seemed to rise above the depressing circumstances of his time, and came to the "Three Moors" on the 7th of August, 1816, to console himself with French champagne for the adverse fate of the French crown. In 1819 the ambassadors to the congress at Aix-la-Chapelle visited the old house, and with this the active political life of this epoch ended.

Insensibly the character of Augsburg changed after this, and became less connected with politics, and more with industrial life. The former kingdom was long since dead and buried, but its sacred candle had burnt pretty freely for a thousand years, until the west wind had come and extinguished it. A new light had arisen upon the people, however, which was so gentle in its shining that no eye was blinded by it; and this was the German Confederation. For fifty years had Germania sat like a vestal virgin, and guarded in Frankfort the sacred flame, the political life of the German people.

At last there came another strong wind—this time not warm from the west, as in 1866—and the decaying political building tottered and fell, because men had quite forgotten to keep it in repair. The terrified spirit of the confederation took flight and dropped down in the "Three Moors" at Augsburg. Here, where the leader of half a million men had lodged, where the Emperors of the Holy Alliance had met, the guardians of the dying confederation now came to say their last words and to make their last moan. The hope which the confederation was to realize had withered like a green branch, and its dead leaves were scattered to the winds. Quietly and peacefully as it had lived so it died, for it never had the heart of the German people.

But again in the following year the "Three Moors" had a royal guest. When Napoleon III was going to Salzburg, to the Conference of Powers, he wished to show his Empress the city where he had been a scholar in the Gymnasium, and he therefore stopped with his suite in Augsburg. And there, in the same rooms where once the "uncle" had sat, before he went to Aspern and Wagram, to destroy Austria, sat the "nephew" before he went to Salzburg to win Austria's friendship. Strange thoughts must have pressed upon that cold, calculating heart as he, believing so strongly in destiny, looked upon the streets where, as a school-boy, he dreamed perchance of a crown for himself. The stranger who wishes to see this ancient house is of course first conducted to the Imperial room. The lofty bed is carefully shut in with curtains, the candelabras before the tall mirrors look as if no light had burned in them for scores of years, and histories are pictured in the antique frescoes on the walls. Involuntarily the visitor treads softly, as if he might perhaps catch something of what had once been spoken here. In the second story is the favorite chapel, adorned with old paintings of the school of Lucas Cranach, while some Italian pictures hang over the altar and door. The carved *prie-dieu* which stands in the middle is nearly four hundred years old. The walls were formerly covered with silk tapestry, but they are now plastered and finished off in modern style. Ascending higher, the staircases are steeper, and the numerous angles and corners of the curious old house become more perplexing. Only travellers who desire cheap lodgings climb into those regions, and the little waiter who conducts them to their rooms reminds one of a will-o'-the-wisp with his lantern flashing in and out of the dark turns. The historical treasures of the house are above ground, but in the cool, dark subterranean rooms there are also treasures of untold value, for there is the world-renowned wine-cellar of the "Three Moors." Whoever goes through the catalogue of this collection can thereby advance his geographical studies, for there are wines here from every part of the world, and the labels date one hundred and twenty years back. I should far rather dwell upon this wine-list with my tongue than with my pen, and would gladly change my inkstand at this moment into a bottle of Malvoisie. Among the German wines (and their list stands at the head), we find first of all the *Cabinet und Auslese vom Rhein.* These are ten, eleven and fifteen gulden (a gulden is about fifty cents, silver) a bottle. Since a German scholar as general thing gets his dinner for fifteen kretzers (about ten cents, silver) it is evident that this wine is not grown for his table, or his table is not grown for this wine. The French list shows champagne and the heavy wines of the South, which make our heads spin so speedily. One of these contained a warning in its label: it was called *nuit*, while another was *creme de la tete.*

The Spanish names are more high-sounding, generally being linked to a *Don* or *Donna.* The Abad Romano dates from 1754, Muscadel de Granada from 1776; while from the Canary Islands comes *Palmen* wine a hundred years old. Portugal and Madeira yield also their treasures, and the Tokay wines come next. Among the Italian names we hear sounds familiar to us from the odes of Horace. Here are the Massic and the Falernian, which once flowed at the table of Mæcenas, with which Catullus cooled his fevered lips, and for which the exile of Tomos (Ovid) longed when the pain of his banishment pressed sore upon his heart.

Even Syria and Persia have thirteen kinds of wine on the list, and the Cape of Good Hope has six. It cannot be denied that such a list as this has a cosmopolitan, almost a historical character, not only that of business enterprise. Enjoyment, that has been the master passion of the world for thousands of years, and the vine was the magic plant, the sweet treasure, which was concealed in the earth to be discovered by man for his need and for his pleasure. He cast his cares and his gloomy thoughts into the bottom of the cup where he found his comfort and delight. And the people of to-day, too, lift the cup to their lips, but they drink no more as did those of former times. The genius of enjoyment, the Olympic in their pleasure, has gone with the old days, and out of the ancient reveller has come the modern gourmand. The Frenchman sips his champagne while he dines with fair ladies, the Italian drinks his Marsala and reads the *Opinione*, and the German lifts his goblet of Rhine wine, and sings one of Ernst Moriz Arndt's songs. But as they drank in the days of Augustus none drink now: the eating and drinking has become a means to an end only. The ancient carouser is a dramatic, the modern *bon-vivant* a comic figure. How can one call it otherwise when in the hall of the "Three Moors" a travelling tradesman dealing in wagon grease drinks Falernian wine? Does not in such a case Horace's ode become a satire?

In no hostelry in all Germany is the contrast between past and present so forced upon one as in the "Three Moors." It meets you on every stair and in every room, and in the great saloon, where the annual ball is always held, the ladies wear as masks the same tasteful dress which, three hundred years ago, the patrician daughters of the time were used to wear. When the dance is over the gentlemen sit in the room above and smoke their cigars with their nightly glass, and they sit in the same room and by the same fireplace where the old Count Fugger sat when he threw the bond of Charles V into the fire.

Passing through the passage-ways in the morning, we often meet young couples who keep close together, as if the narrowness of the stairs compelled it, and the little wife is as closely veiled as if she were in Turkey instead of Augsburg. Who might they be? The young man's entry yesterday in the book was "Mr. ——— *and wife.*" He wrote it as if he had done it a hundred times, and yet this was the very first occasion. "The bride and groom" have become a very common type in the travelling community, and the typical hotel for this type is the "Three Moors" in Augsburg.

But besides this visitors' book, in which is inscribed "Mr. ——— *and wife,*" there is another, where the names of all the great ones above-mentioned are written. It is, perhaps, one of the most valuable collections of autographs in Germany, for, according to the estimate of a connoisseur in such matters, it would readily bring 20,000 gulden. There are some, however, who desire to procure them more cheaply, judging from the frequent defacing of the book done by English and Americans. Many names have, in consequence, been inserted by other hands, and now the book is scarcely ever exhibited to strangers.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11 6

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL,

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at
NINETY (90)
And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 7 11 1m

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by
Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

ELLIOTT & DUNL
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 6 10 3m

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
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Free from U. S. Taxes.
Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the
Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds.....	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

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FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
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COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
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FOR SALE
Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
Land Grant Bonds

Are obligations of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by all the lands which they received from the Government, amounting to about 12,000,000 acres.

The total amount of the land grant mortgage is
$10,400,000.

Between July 28, 1869, and July 1, 1870, the Union Pacific Railroad Company sold 181,462 32-100 acres for $834,091·03, being an average price of $4·60 per acre.

The Company have received $521,000 land grant bonds in payment for land sold, and they have destroyed the $521,000 bonds, and have reduced the amount of the bonds to that extent. The Union Pacific Railroad hold obligations of settlers amounting to $243,745·08, secured by the land purchased by them, which is also pledged to the redemption of the land grant bonds. Should the sales of land continue as above, the whole issue of land grant bonds will be retired and cancelled within ten (10) years.

The Union Pacific Railroad land grant bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, April and October. Run for twenty (20) years. For sale at $785 each.

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NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are the
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc, etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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EASTON & McMAHON,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

UR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

THE WITNESS OF THE SPIRIT.

"The Spirit itself beareth witness *with our spirit* that we are the children of God."

We might *feel* that we were the children of God apart from the Word, but that is, as has been proved again and again, an insecure basis. The devil and our own hearts bear their false witness to this lie. We do not want to make faith our resting-place any more than feelings, but Christ himself. Thanks be to God, He has not left us to the precarious foundation of our heart's testimony, or to the evanescence of our feelings. Still He treats us as reasonable beings, and does not ask us to accept His testimony about ourselves in direct opposition to our senses; and He works by His Spirit, though I should think never apart from His word, on our hearts, in given evidence in such a passage as the following:—"We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren" (1 John iii, 14). Here is the Spirit bearing witness with our spirit, through the written Word, in the evidence of the love which we *feel* glowing within our hearts, to all those who love the Lord. It is the bringing home of the Word with power to our hearts, which is the only reliable ground of feeling: for

"My love is ofttimes low,
My joy still ebbs and flows:
But peace with Him remains the same,
No change Jehovah knows.

"I change: He changes not;
The Christ can never die;
His love, not mine, the resting-place,
His truth, not mine, the tie."

Again we must remember that passage in 1 John v, 10:—"*He that believeth* on the Son of God *hath* the witness in himself."

The witness of God within us is that with which the Spirit of God bears witness. God's Spirit has no dealings in communion with our old nature, and it is only "he that believeth," a *believer*, who hath faith, and not merely feeling, who hath the inward witness; and it is a present and continuous thing, for it says, "*hath* the witness," an abiding possession of that which God has wrought within us, with which He brings us into living communion with Himself.

There is no doubt a divinely-given and direct spiritual *consciousness* by the Holy Ghost of our being the children of God. "That which is born of the Spirit is *spirit*." That is "our spirit" (Rom. viii, 16). The Holy Ghost dwells in this "new man," and "testifies to our spirit that we are children of God." Alford writes, "All have agreed; and indeed, this verse is decisive, for it shows that it is something separate from and higher than all subjective inferences and conclusions. But, on the other hand, it does not consist in mere indefinite feeling, but in a certitude of the Spirit's presence and work continually asserted within us." Olshausen calls it "direct testimony of the Holy Ghost." He surely testifies directly, and we are conscious of it; it is a *fact*, not a feeling, although happy feeling always flows from His gracious witness.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Rev. William Pinkney, the recently elected Assistant Bishop of Maryland was, originally a Methodist.

—The Rev. Christopher I. Prindar, late Romish priest, has applied to the Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio for admission to the Episcopal communion.

—From the Episcopal Convention reports we learn that the past year the Bishop of Pittsburg confirmed 766 candidates; Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, 1066; and Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, 906.

—The ridiculous story which has been in circulation recently to the effect that the Episcopal Diocesan Council of Wisconsin had adopted a canon excommunicating all members who married outside of the Church hardly merits a serious contradiction.

—An Episcopal missionary in Minnesota reports that he has nine stations under his care, holds three services each Sunday, and five during the week, travels every ten days fifty miles by rail, sixty by wagon, sixty afoot, and has a salary, all told, of $519·60.

—The Diocese of Kansas has received the noble gift of $30,000, made by generous Eastern friends, to the Diocesan Female Seminary in Topeka. This munificent donation will enable the diocese to erect, during the coming summer, commodious and handsome buildings for the use of the institution.

—The recent Convention of the Diocese of New Jersey adopted a provision requiring lay delegates to that body to be church "communicants." The new Constitution for the Diocese of Albany, which is to be acted on finally at the next Convention in September, contains the same provision. In the Diocese of Ohio it has been so for a number of years, and it is now the rule in quite a number of dioceses.

—A ritualistic wedding in St. John's Church, East Hartford, Connecticut, makes some small stir. The Eucharist was administered; the wedding-ring blessed, and the sign of the cross made over it and over the elements when administered; a procession was headed by a crucifer with a silver cross; lighted candles were employed, and white satin crosses and embroidery decked the ushers and rector.

—At last we are informed why some of the students of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of New York were refused ordination. They were so regardless of the rules of discipline, and "so lax in the performance of their duties," especially in withdrawing from the institution without permission, "for the purpose of religious exercises under the guidance of authority not known to the bishops of the church or the faculty of the seminary," that it was necessary to administer this rebuke.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Rev. Dr. Ellinwood, of the *Evangelist*, has relinquished editorial work to become Secretary of the Five-Million Presbyterian Fund Committee.

—Rev. Dr. Cyrus Dickson has resigned his charge of the Westminster Church, in Baltimore, to accept the Secretaryship of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, at New York.

—The *Interior* has a table giving the strength of the Presbyterians in various States. Over one-half of the churches (2671) are found in the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. New York has 730, Pennsylvania 712, Ohio 580, Illinois 446, Indiana 310, Iowa 286, New Jersey 214, Missouri 158, and Michigan 150; making, with smaller amounts, a total of 4100. Of the cities, Philadelphia has 63, New York 39, Brooklyn 23, Chicago 16, Newark 15, Cincinnati 16, Baltimore and San Francisco 11 each, and Washington and Pittsburg 10 each.

—The *Congregationalist* says:—"The Assembly (Presbyterian) Church, of Washington, having lost the Rev. Mr. Hart, have made an arrangement with Rev. Dr. Boynton to preach for them, and to bring his church with him. Objection being made in Presbytery, on the ground that Dr. Boynton was a Congregationalist, while the title-deeds of this church secured it forever to Presbyterian preaching, Rev. Dr. Smith stated that Dr. Boynton now was, and for many years had been, a member of a Presbyterian body, and that, before their next meeting, his letters would be received transferring him to this Presbytery. Whereupon it was voted that the session of Assembly Church be granted leave to supply their pulpit until the next stated meeting of the Presbytery."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregational churches of Vermont during the past year have received 1774 new members.

—The Ohio Congregational Conference refused admission to women as delegates by a vote of 88 to 65.

—Henry Wilkes, D. D., LL. D., of Montreal, was inaugurated, June 11, as Theological Professor in the Congregational College of British North America.

—The Rev. George Mooar, D. D., has resigned the pastoral charge of the First Congregational Church of Oakland. This step was taken with a view to an acceptance of the professorship of the Pacific Theological Seminary, to which Dr. Mooar was recently elected.

—The pews of the new First Church in Chicago have been rented for the year for over $12,600, and no competition was allowed for those on the lower floor renting for fifty dollars or less, and those in the gallery for thirty dollars or less. According to the *Advance*, the congregation has trebled since removing to the new house, which cost $180,000.

—At Braintree, Mass., on the 3d inst., the venerable Dr. Storrs preached upon the occasion of the fifty-ninth anniversary of his settlement, from Prov. iv. 10: "Hear, O my son, and receive my sayings; and the years of thy life shall be many." After a characteristic and touching sermon, he referred to the fact that not one now survives of those who took part in his ordination service, and but few who took a boyish interest therein. He closed by reading, with much feeling, a few words addressed to the young of the society, by Mrs. Storrs, as to the importance of sustaining religious ordinances, urging each one to do all in his power to that end.

METHODIST.

—The General Conference of the Methodist Church South, which met recently in Memphis, Tennessee, passed a resolution recommending an amendment to the Book of Discipline, prohibiting ministers from performing the marriage ceremony for any divorced party whose husband or wife is living.

—The *Central Christian Advocate*, in an article on "Church Extension," thinks St. Louis has done more for the past ten years than any other city of the same Methodist strength, for this cause. Union Church gave the largest collection on the continent for the treasury. Two new churches are in process of building, expending already $27,000, requiring $25,000 more to complete them.

—The Chicago *Advocate* says:—Stephen Griffith, of Danville, Ill., an old-time Methodist, now aged eighty-four, is giving away all his property, and giving his closing business days to so adjusting his temporal concerns that they will be far beyond the reach of probate and chancery. Among his gifts is a donation of $10,000 to the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society.

—In Cincinnati, during the last thirty years, the population has increased nearly four times as rapidly as the English-speaking Methodist Episcopal Church membership. In 1840 the Methodists had one in 12·37 of the English-speaking population. In 1869 they had one in 48·15. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Advocate*, who has been figuring the matter up, says:—"When it is considered that in the last twenty years the population of this city has more than doubled, while we report an increase of but 11·30 per cent., and that in the last eleven years we have scarcely increased at all, it is very plain that it is high time we were all awake."

CATHOLIC.

—The Austrian Government has promoted Bishop Strossmayer to be Archbishop of Agram. The Papal Nuncio at Vienna has given notice that the Vatican will not accept the appointment, and Von Beust has replied that it will make no difference.

—Bishop Borawski, of Poland, who quite recently addressed the Pope on the subject of the condition of the Church in Poland, is detained by the Russian Government as a prisoner in his own house, no one being allowed by the soldiers, who patrol around it, to go in or out.

—The Hungarian Government is credited with having advertised the Pope that it will sanction no suspension of the bishops who vote against infallibility, while those who vote for it are threatened with the loss of their temporalities if they attempt to promulgate in their sees a dogma which interferes with the supremacy of the local government.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Guardian* says that at the meeting between Dr. Dollinger and Pere Hyacinthe, who spent three weeks visiting at the former's house, there was much discussion of the position to be taken if the Council should decree infallibility; and that the decision was not voluntarily to quit the Church but to make no secret of their repudiation of some of its doctrines, and await the issue of tolerance or excommunication.

—An extraordinary sale has just taken place at Saragossa, in Spain. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of that city having been anxious to restore the celebrated Cathedral of "Our Lady of the Pillar," and being short of funds for that purpose, hit upon the expedient of selling by auction a portion of the votive offerings of the pilgrims to the Cathedral during the past century. Among the lots offered was a beautiful pendant by Cellini, which, after severe competition between an English and a French gentleman, was knocked down to a native for a sum of about $5000. An enamelled watch presented by Philippe IV, diamond pins by Marie Christine de Bourbon, and some splendid specimens of *cinque cento* work, secured high prices. It was the first public sale ever held in the south of Spain.

LUTHERAN.

—A great Lutheran assembly met in Leipsic the first part of June. It pronounced strongly in favor of unity of doctrine, and insisted on the right of the disciplining those who entered upon marriage without a religious ceremony. At the same time, they allowed the real force of civil marriages.

—The Augustana Swedish Lutheran Synod has met in Andover, Ill. The Andover Church is the oldest in the country, having been organized in 1850, through the munificent aid of Jenny Lind. It then had 10 communicants including the pastor's family, and now has 999. There are now not far from 50 Swedish Lutheran pastors in the country, and 33 new churches applied for recognition to the synod. The single Swedish Episcopal church in Chicago is even older than the Lutheran one in Andover; and, like that, owes its existence to the liberality of Jenny Lind. It remains but one, and has been able to continue in existence only by adopting the Lutheran Prayer-Book. At this meeting the Norwegians separated from the Swedes, as had been arranged two years ago, forming the Norwegian Augustana Synod. The final separation was an affecting one.

BAPTIST.

—The first Baptist church in the country, that of Providence, Rhode Island, was founded two hundred and thirty-one years ago.

—The Rev. H. B. Hackett, D. D., has accepted the Professorship of New Testament Literature and Interpretation in Rochester Theological Seminary.

—The Rev. C. H. Malcom, of Rhode Island, has sent out a circular inviting Baptists to sign its declaration of faith in the general Baptist doctrines, but allowing "entire freedom to each church to fix its own terms of communion." He says that some thirty ministers, nearly all Baptists, including one or two college presidents and four doctors of divinity, have signed this paper.

THE MOHAMMEDANS.

—Rev. H. H. Jessup, of Beirut, says that the Mohammedans in Syria are coming more under Christian influence. He has several Moslems in his Bible-class. The Governor-General of Syria was recently telegraphed to from Jerusalem, to know whether a Damascus Moslem, then in Jerusalem, who had become a Christian, should be imprisoned. He telegraphed back, giving orders to set the man at liberty, as the conscience is free in the Turkish empire. A Moslem woman became a Christian lately in Jebail, twenty-five miles north of Beirut, with the approbation of the Governor of Lebanon, and the city authorities, who comprise Moslems, Greeks, and Maronites.

REFORMED.

—At the last communion, Sunday, June 19, twenty-eight united themselves to the Lee Avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. During the sacramental year Dr. Carroll received one hundred and fifty-three persons into his church.

—The centennial offerings to Rutgers College amount to over $100,000, of which the alumni have contributed $35,000, and R. H. Pruyn, of Albany, $10,000.

UNITARIAN.

—Miss Crocker, the only lady elected on the executive committee of the American Unitarian Association, has declined the office, and a gentleman has been elected in her place. The association has received a contribution of $2264 from the Arlington Street Society, Boston.

UNIVERSALIST.

—At the "children's service" in the Universalist Church, New Haven, Rev. Phebe Hanaford "dedicated" eighteen children on a late Sabbath, after preaching a sermon explaining the object of this new observance.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE
PURE WHEAT WHISKY,
Distilled from the Grain
BY
T. J. MARTIN & CO.
KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.
STORE,
No. 150 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:—

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE Whitsky

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities,

And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1·50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st., PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 133 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be *pure* and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER, Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [6 18 s tf

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

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No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
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Painting and Roofing Co.

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All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repairing.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,

7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

CIGARS.

BAKER'S
COLONNADE PARTAGA CIGARS,
Three for Twenty-five Cents.
Warranted to beat anything sold in the city of Philadelphia for three for twenty-five cents.
COLONNADE HOTEL CIGAR STORE,
6 18 stuth 1m No. 1504 CHESNUT Street.

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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 8 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR TEXAS PORTS,
THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO
WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT,
On WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 8 A. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, at as low rates as by any other route.
Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.
For further information apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
7 11 8t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 20.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 16, at 9 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 16.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.
JULY, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received after bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 14 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, at 2 P. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 30, at 7 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, August 6, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Frame Dwelling, No. 819 Hurst street, between Lombard and South and Fifth and Sixth streets, with a three-story Brick Dwelling in the rear. On Tuesday, July 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Hurst street, between Lombard and South streets, No. 819; containing in front on Hurst street 19 feet, and extending in depth 88 feet to a 10 feet wide alley. The improvements are a three-story frame dwelling fronting on Hurst street, and a three-story brick dwelling in the rear.
Subject to an irredeemable yearly ground rent of $12, Spanish silver milled.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 8 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 806 and 808 Catharine street, west of Eighth street. On Tuesday, July 26, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 three-story brick messuages, with one-story kitchens and lots of ground, situate on the south side of Catharine street, west of Eighth street, Nos. 806 and 808; containing in front 11 feet, and extending in depth 36 feet. Each subject to a yearly ground rent of $33.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 8 16 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1306 Poplar street, west of Thirteenth street. On Tuesday, July 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Poplar street, west of Thirteenth, No. 1306; containing in front on Poplar street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Clear of all incumbrance. Possession February next. Terms cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 8 16 No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 918 North Thirteenth street, above Poplar. On Tuesday, July 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Thirteenth street, north of Poplar, No. 918; containing in front on Thirteenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 74 feet 8½ inches to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $42.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 8 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JACOB Holahan, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Well-secured Ground-Rent, $48 a year. On Tuesday, July 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange all that well-secured ground-rent of $48 a year, lawful money, clear of taxes, payable 1st January and July, issuing out of all that lot of ground situate on the south side of Burton street, 70 feet west of Sixteenth street; containing in front on Burton street 16 feet, and extending in depth 42 feet to a 3-feet-wide alley.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 8 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 7 8 24t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 21 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 990 Marshall street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEDDING, CARPETS, HORSE AND CARRIAGE HARNESS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
July 19th, at 10 o'clock. 7 16 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
July 19, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
SCHOONER M. A. McGAHAN—One-sixteenth interest.
WISSAHICKON AVENUE, N. W. of Carpenter street—Lot over four acres.
WASHINGTON AVENUE, No. 535—Brick Dwelling.
MARRIOTT STREET, No. 226—Brick Dwelling.
WALNUT STREET, east of Fifty-third street—Lot.
HOLMESBURG—Country seat, over eight acres, known as "Maple Lawn."
WEIKEL STREET, N. E. of Clearfield street—Lot.
BROWN STREET, S. W. of Tioga street—Lot.
TWENTY-FOURTH STREET (South), No. 328—2 Brick Dwellings.
MERL STREET (Germantown)—Brick Cottage.
GREEN STREET, No. 1215—Brick Dwelling.
TIOGA STREET, East of Twenty-first—Residence, Stable, etc.
BAINBRIDGE STREET, No. 1209—Brick Dwelling.
BAINBRIDGE STREET, No. 1425—Brick Dwellings.
FITZWATER STREET, No. 1217—Brick Dwellings.
WYOMING AVENUE, Twenty-second ward—Country Place, 3⅛ acres.
THIRTEENTH STREET (North), No. 918—Brick Dwelling.
POPLAR STREET, No. 1306—Store and Dwelling.
NINETEENTH and SHIPPEN, Northeast corner—Store and Dwelling.
ONTARIO and LAMBERT STREETS, Northeast corner—Lot, 130 feet front.
HURST STREET, No. 819—Brick and Frame Dwelling.
GROUND-RENTS—$19·50 and $48.
$500 bond Union League.
$850 loan New Creek Coal Co.
Pew No. 82, St. Luke's Church.
Pew No. 57, Dr. Boardman's Church.
500 shares Maple Shade Oil Co.
700 shares Caldwell Oil Co.
500 shares McClintockville Oil Co.
1000 shares Dalzell Oil Co.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
20 shares Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Co.
98 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.
600 shares Union Lumbering Co. of Wisconsin.
21 shares Girard Tube Works and Iron Co.
66 shares Central Transportation Co. 7 15 3t
6 shares Kensington National Bank.
Catalogues now ready.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable Schooner, known as the "M. A. McGahan." On Tuesday, July 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock,

AT THE SEASIDE.

THE N. Y. "SEVENTH" AT CAPE MAY.

Their Doings Yesterday—The Grand Ball at the Stockton House Last Evening.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., July 16.

The 7th Regiment arrived here yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, having left Camden at ten minutes past eleven on Thursday evening. They were received in the most cordial manner, and were assigned quarters at the various hotels, the Stockton House taking the majority. At 11 o'clock on Friday morning they were formally received by General H. H. Bingham and the Committee of Reception, speeches being made on both sides. A review was held in the afternoon, which was witnessed by a large crowd.

Last evening the grand ball took place at the Stockton House. Major Joseph F. Tobias, Mr. J. Travis Quigg, General Henry H. Bingham, and Mr. D. C. Wharton Smith were the principal persons having charge of the affair, and to their exertions is due in a great measure the success of the whole enterprise. The following are the names of the officers and of the members of the several committees:—

Chairman—J. Travis Quigg.
Vice-Chairman—George A. Bernard.
Secretary—Clarence A. Roberts.
Treasurer—William H. Chandler.

PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

Daniel M. Fox, Mayor,	M. Baird & Co.,
Maj.-Gen. Chas. M. Prevost,	Thos. A. Scott,
Brig.-Gen. J. P. Bankson,	Drexel & Co.,
Brig.-Gen. J. W. Hoffman,	Jay Cooke & Co.,
Brig.-Gen. D. W. C. Baxter,	E. W. Clark & Co.,
Brig.-Gen. W. B. Thomas,	McKean, Borie & Co.,
George H. Boker,	John Gibson's Sons & Co.,
Joseph F. Tobias,	James H. Orne,
Morris, Tasker & Co.,	James L. Claghorn,
M. Edward Rogers,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Stephen Morris,	A. D. Jessup,
Bailey & Co.,	Robert Patterson,
Wm. H. Gatzmer,	E. C. Knight,
H. T. De Silver,	R. N. Ratabun.
Lewis, Wharton & Co.,	Wm. A. Griswold,
Benj. Bullock's Son,	Morton McMichael,
W. W. Harding,	Thomas Sparks,
A. L. Snowden,	Wm. M Baird,
Horstmann Bros. & Co.,	Joseph Harrison, Jr.,
Wm. Massey & Co.,	John Rice,
White Brothers,	Lewis Brothers & Co.,
George W. Childs,	J. E. Kingsley,
J. B. Lippincott,	C. & H. Borie,
	N. & A. Middleton,
	J. F. & E. B. Orne.

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

Gov. Jno. Hoffman, N. Y.	Gen. S. Van Vliet, U. S. A.
" John W. Geary, Pa.	Col. Jas. C. Herbert, Md.
" T. F. Randolph, N. J.	" Jas. W. Latta, Pa.
" Gove Saulsoury, Del.	Hon. Jno. P. Stockton, N. J.
" Odin Bowie, Md.	" A. Casey Hall, N. Y.
Gen. G. G. Meade, U. S. A.	" Daniel M. Fox, Pa.
" G. B. McClellan, N. Y.	Jno. C. Bullitt, Esq., Pa.
" Chas. M. Prevost, Pa.	J. G. Fell, Esq., Pa.
" R. N. Bowerman, Md.	H. Knickerbocker, Esq.,
" R. F. Stockton, N. J.	N. Y.
" Wm. S. Sewell, N. J.	S. Grant, Esq., N. J.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.

Thomas A. Scott,	Lewis Wain Smith,
A. J. Drexel,	William McMichael,
George W. Childs,	Joseph W. Doran,
J. Gillingham Fell,	A. Louden Snowden,
Joseph F. Tobias,	Robert T. Dechert.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Gen. H. H. Bingham, Chairman.	Henry Levis,
Richard R. Campion,	John C. Knox, Jr.
Joseph C. Lawrence,	James Baird,
James L. Mullin,	George P. Kimball,
James K. Schofield,	Wm. E. Littleton,
	Sanderson R. Martin.

Master of Ceremonies—General Robert Patterson.
Floor Manager—D. C. Wharton Smith.
Assiston Floor Manager—C. Lacey Goddard.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Thomas J. Magill,	Thomas D. Pearce,
Charles S. Ide,	John Moss, Jr.,
Edward S. Kimball,	Harrison T. De Silver,
John S. Stockley,	Frank Roberts,
Joseph T. Bailey,	Edward C. Prosser,
Samuel B. Huey,	Wm. E. Lehman,
Robt. H. Small, Jr.,	Albert Pancoast,
John N. Dickson,	Wm. H. H. Hughes,
Perot Lardner,	Westcott Bailey,
Austin C. Mabry,	Wm. R. Bement,
Rudolph Ellis,	W. Morton Garden,
John T. School,	Joseph Sherman,
Charles Lafourcade,	M. Haller Gross,
Robt. Gatzmer,	Edwin A. Faber,
Charles A. Newbold,	John A. King,
Benjamin Bullock,	Stephen T. Sodder,
John Thompson,	A. T. Fisher,
George H. North,	Wm. W. Churchman,
J. Warren Gore,	Lewis C. Cassidy,
J. Benezet Juvenal,	John S. Morton.

The music, which was of the finest description, was furnished by Grafulla's 7th Regiment Band for the promenade, and by the combined orchestras of Dodworth and Hassler for the dancing. The following was the programme:

1. March d'Entree and Pas Redouble, dedicated to the New York Seventh, by J. Travis Quigg.
2. Quadrille—"Cavalry," Dodworth.
3. Promenade. March—"Solid Men," Grafulla.
4. Waltz—"Wein, Weib, and Gesang," Strauss.
5. Promenade. Air—"O Ye Tears," Abt.
6. Lanciers—"Hermit's Bell," G. Wiegand.
7. Promenade. Selection—"La Perichole," Offenbach.
8. Galop—Tujours Pret, G. P. Kimball.
9. Promenade. Selection—"Grand Duchess," Offenbach.
10. Waltz—Sphaeren Klaenge, Strauss.
11. Promenade. March—"Rank and File," Wiegand.
12. Trois Temps—Dora. Hassler.
13. Promenade. Air—"Non c'est," Mattei.
14. Lanciers—The Seventh, Hassler.
15. Promenade. March—"Amazone," Michaelis.
16. Galop—Knickerbocker, Quigg.
17. Promenade. Selection, "Genevieve," Offenbach.
18. Deux Temps—"On the Blue Danube," Strauss.
19. Promenade. March—"Commandeur," Schwaboda.
20. Quadrille—Orphee aux Enfer, Offenbach.
21. Promenade—Air, "How Fair Art Thou," Weidt.
22. Galop—"Mit Lust Liebe," Faust.
23. Promenade—March, "Hatsplan," Grafulla.
24. Polka Redowa—"Sprite," Dodworth.
25. Promenade—Medley, Coates.
26. Lanciers—"Shoo Fly," Dodworth.
27. Promenade—March, "Chasseur," Wiegand.
28. Deux Temps—Wiener Bonbons, Strauss.
29. Promenade—"Auld Lang Syne."
30. Galop—Au Revoir, Hassler.

At ten o'clock the formal entry was made by the participants in the following order:—

First group, J. Travis Quigg, Colonel Emmons Clark, General Robert Patterson, and General H. H. Bingham; second group, Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Haws and Major George Moore Smith, New York Seventh, with two members of the reception committee.

In each succeeding file of four there were two officers of the regiment, flanked right and left by a member of the committee. After these had passed into the ball-room there followed General George G. Meade, Daniel M. Fox (Mayor of Philadelphia), Major J. F. Tobias, and then the officers of the committee, Messrs. George A. Bernard, William H. Chandler, and others.

Following these were the invited guests in platoons of four, then the floor managers, and then the New York 7th Regiment.

The ball-room was the immense dining-room of the house, and this was completely filled with the large crowd in attendance. Besides the participants, a great number of guests on the island were drawn to the scene from curiosity, and witnessed the display from the porch windows on either side of the house.

A list of the notabilities present would be sufficiently long to fill all the available space in these columns. It is sufficient, however, to say that about every other man upon the floor was a notable of some sort. Philadelphia's favorite, General Meade, was present in full uniform, and did the agreeable to the ladies generally. Colonel James Fisk, a notable of another stripe, but not so much of a favorite, was undoubtedly the lion of the evening. He bore himself becomingly in a well-padded uniform, and conducted himself with the utmost propriety from behind a huge diamond pin which surmounted his bosom, the stone of which was about the size of a regulation army coat button. The members of the New York Old Guard showed magnificent uniforms of white and gold, in imitation of the Austrian Major-General's uniform. The ladies were present in large numbers, many from Philadelphia, and several from New York. In the company of Major Tobias, the prime mover of the whole concern, we noticed Mrs. Knickerbocker and Mrs. Cambios, two New York ladies, remarkable for their beauty and for their becoming dress.

The decorations of the hall were gotten up in fine style. Red, white, and blue bunting was draped around the room, and between each window the coats-of-arms of the various States were placed. These were also grouped over the outside of the entrance door, which was also otherwise ornamented. The shield directly over the doorway, under which every married and unmarried person present had to pass, bore the coat-of-arms of the State of Utah, which singular arrangement produced some startling thoughts to the ladies and gentlemen who viewed it.

There were numerous fine dresses in attendance. The ladies wearing them are nameless, for various reasons, as are also the different styles of costume, from inability to furnish them with a name. There was one costume which consisted mostly of an almighty train tapering beautifully down to a fine point at a remote distance from the wearer, and cut *a la peacock* generally. Ruffles, flounces, and furbelows formed the body and substance of the dress, which was constructed of some light material, and of a feather's weight.

Another costume included a scarlet silken train as heavy in substance as the other was light. The effect of its bright coloring was something startling, and its length was inexpressible. The distance in lineal measurement covered by this arrangement at any one given time was stepped off and found to be in the neighborhood of thirty feet, as near as it could be estimated. This costume was noticed going around the room in eccentric circles at various times, producing a peculiar phenomenon.

Various other trains of great length—excursion trains they may be called—were noticed, but their beauties were not displayed to the public eye in such profusion. When dancing they were generally draped in graceful folds over the arm of the partner, and when standing or sitting were deposited in heaps on one side of the wearer, so as to give the unwary wayfarer a chance to pass in safety. Like a certain ornamental fowl before mentioned, the ornamental portion was only displayed when the wearer had some special reason for so doing.

But the majority of the dresses were remarkable only for their propriety and unostentatious elegance. The ladies certainly displayed the greatest of taste, and the gentlemen certainly thanked them for it, in look if not in word.

During the evening considerable trouble was experienced with the gaslight, which grew dimmer and dimmer as the evening wore on. The gas of this hotel is furnished, not from a private apparatus, but from the town works, which are not in a flourishing condition, and which sometimes run short at very inopportune moments. To help remedy the defect in the ball-room, the residents of the Island and the proprietors of the various hotels turned off their own gas jets, except where they were absolutely necessary, in order that there might be enough to make a fair show where it was most needed. But the precautions were all of no avail. At about half-past eleven o'clock, after several death flickers, the light went entirely out, and but for a few candles which were on the music platform the room would have been in total darkness. As it was, the effect was to send many of the guests home. In a few minutes, various individuals facetiously called the light brigade made their appearance with lighted candles in each hand, and thus the room was made inhabitable until a sufficient quantity of gas had collected in the reservoirs to allow the jets to be relighted. A goodly number of participants remained to enjoy the festivities until their conclusion.

At twelve o'clock the banquet was served, which was a fine affair and gave great satisfaction. The dancing was continued until nearly four o'clock, up to which time various parties of the 7th and others were heard, by those who desired to sleep peacefully after the fatigues of the day, proceeding noisily to their homes, making the early morning hideous with their superabundant good humor, which every one, however, was ready to pardon.

The regiment leave the island this morning for New York at nine o'clock, taking with them the best feelings for all who have taken part in the reception, and the best wishes and congratulations of their friends.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the weekly report of the Municipal Hospital:—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 16, 1870.—Municipal Hospital, J. Howard Taylor, M. D.

Remaining Saturday, July 9	128
Received since, relapsing fever	25
" " other diseases	2—27
Total	155
Discharged, relapsing fever	43
" other diseases	4
Died, relapsing fever	2
" other diseases	6—55
Remaining this date	100

Published by order of the Board of Health.
JOHN E. ADDICKS, Health Officer.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The train which leaves Vine street wharf at 8 A. M. to-morrow offers splendid facilities for visiting Atlantic to those who can spend but a day at a time at the seashore. The express train at 3:30 this afternoon is also a great favorite, as it makes the trip in the short space of time of 1½ hours. Atlantic City is rapidly filling up, and the season promises to be unusually successful.

NUISANCES ORDERED TO BE CLOSED.—Health Officer Addicks, on complaint of the residents in the vicinities, has ordered the renovation, cleansing, and closing of two bone-boiling establishments—one at Lancaster avenue and the City Line, Twenty-fourth ward, and the other on Columbia avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

INSANE.—About 8 o'clock this morning the residents in the neighborhood of Thirty-ninth and Market streets were somewhat astonished by the cry of "stop thief." An examination disclosed the fact that three men had escaped from the Insane Asylum, the keeper of which was almost frantic over the loss of his patients.

IN AND OUT.—William Coody tumbled into the Schuylkill, at Spruce street wharf, about 8 o'clock this morning. Fortunately the Harbor police were near by, and succeeded in rescuing him. He was then removed to his home, Twenty-second and Chesnut streets.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Last midnight, Charles Stevenson, aged twenty-six years, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Delaware at Arch street wharf. Officers Doran and Maglean, of the Delaware Harbor Police, frustrated his foolish purpose and removed him to the station-house.

THE EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—James Ring (colored), living in St. Mary street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning, suffering from sunstroke.

THE HEAT.—Two laborers employed in the Park were overcome by the heat this morning, and carried into the Park Guard House, where the proper restoratives were applied.

GRAVE AND GHASTLY.

Tampering With the Dead—Removal of Corpses Without Authority—Imperfect Burials—Tucking Dead People Just Under the Surface—A Cemetery Superintendent in Trouble.

The attention of the Board of Health was called a few days ago to a case in which William McCay, the Superintendent of the Franklin Cemetery, was charged with violating the health laws, in disinterring bodies without a permit, and, second, in placing bodies only 7, 8, 12, and 18 inches beneath the surface. The matter was referred to the Committee on Burial Grounds and Registration for investigation. The committee visited the cemetery, which is located between Frankford road and the Fifth and Sixth Street Passenger Railway, and below Allegheny avenue, and found that the neighbors were complaining of the peculiar effluvia which had pervaded the surrounding atmosphere for a long time. They then proceeded to an inspection of the grounds, and the result of that will be found in the annexed report which was accepted by the Board of Health at its meeting this afternoon.

The Burial Ground and Registration Committee, to whom was referred the report charging the Superintendent of the Franklin Cemetery with sundry violations of the health laws, respectfully report that they have visited the cemetery and find the charges fully sustained.

The committee find that disinterments in these grounds are of frequent occurrence and in large numbers, without notice to or permits from the Board of Health; the bodies thus removed, on some occasions, being in such a condition as to cause the effluvium therefrom to pervade the neighborhood.

The committee also examined a number of newly-made graves, and found that the coffins in some instances are deposited at a distance of not more than twelve to eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, and in others not more than from seven to eight inches.

The committee are of the opinion that these violations of the Health laws are of so serious a character and so violative of every decent regard of the feelings of survivors as to demand that the Superintendent of the Cemetery should be made to feel the weight of the law, which he has so grossly and knowingly outraged. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Health Officer be directed to cause a prosecution at law to be at once instituted against William McCay, Superintendent of Franklin Cemetery, for violation of sections 4 and 6 of the regulations of the Board of Health, and that he report his action to this board.

Health Officer John E. Addicks intends taking immediate steps towards the punishment of Mr. McCay.

Section 4 of the Regulations provides that no disinterment or removal of a body from one grave or vault to another, in the same cemetery or burial grounds, or from one cemetery or burial ground to another, shall be allowed without a permit from the Health Officer.

Section 6 provides that no body shall be interred in any burial ground within the thickly populated portion of the city, at a less depth than eight feet from the surface, or in the rural portion of the city at a less depth than six feet from the surface.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Eight-hour Strike—The Lehigh and Schuylkill Regions—Quotations, Etc.

The 15th of July, the day appointed for the general strike on the nominal ground of the eight-hour regulation, has passed and no general strike has occurred. Nor is it likely that any will occur. The pretext is not so popular as to lead the men to further their Schuylkill brethren's wishes to so great a degree, to their own discomfort. The following is the vote of the delegates to the Grand Council on the resolution making eight hours a full day's work:—

YEAS—Luzerne county, 1; Carbon county, 2; Northumberland county, 2; Schuylkill county, 4; Columbia county, 2. Total 11.

NAYS—Luzerne county, 4; Carbon county, 1; Schuylkill county, 1. Total 6.

The men of Luzerne and Carbon counties are strongly opposed to the movement.

This same resolution, somewhat varied, has since been sent to the different sections for approval, but it is believed that it will have no effect in the working regions. Portions of the resolutions as now changed are still kept secret.

In the Lehigh region the troubles at Hazleton on a question of leases has been satisfactorily adjusted, and the men have resumed work. The stand-still continues at Summit Hill and Nesquehoning.

In Schuylkill it is said that the action of the Reading Company in raising the tolls has greatly surprised the miners.

At Mauch Chunk there were transported last week over both railroads and canal, 79,568·15 tons against 196,157·16 tons the week previous—a decrease of 46,989·01 tons and a decrease from the corresponding week last year of 1550·11 tons.

Quotations of prices at Port Richmone are again omitted on account of the unsettled state of trade.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending July 15:—Bangor, $2; Hallowell, $2; Portsmouth, $2·15; Boston, $1·75@2; Dorchester, $2; Dighton, $1·75; Fall River, $1·55; Lynn and dis. $2; Provincetown, $2·25; Salem, $2; Weymouth, $2; Bristol, $1·75; Newport, $1·75; Providence, $1·75; Pawtucket and tow, $1·75; Allen's Point, $1·75; Greenport, $1·50; New York, $1·20@1·30. From Baltimore:—Philadelphia, $1@1·05; New York, $1·85.

MERCURIAL.

Thermometrical Vagaries During the Past Week—Ranging Among the Nineties Again.

During the past week the thermometer has been endeavoring to resume the high and dignified stand which it took in the last days of June, and its success has been altogether flattering. The following gives the maximum and minimum points reached at the Pennsylvania Hospital each day since our report, as compared with the corresponding days of last year:—

July, 1869. Max. (deg.)	July, 1869. Min. (deg.)	July, 1870. Max. (deg.)	July, 1870. Min. (deg.)	Remarks.
9	81	69·5	82·5	67·5 Clear and cloudy.
10	87	68	86	68 Cloudy until evening.
11	92	74	88	70 Cloudy.
12	85	73	91	78 Cloudy and light rain.
13	84	72	86	76 Cloudy and light rain.
14	75	71	91	72·5 Clear.
15	91	70	89	77 Clear.

This gives a mean temperature during the seven days of 80·18 degrees, as compared with 78·63 degrees for the first eight days, the average of the mean temperature of the month of July during the past eighty years being but 75·76 degrees. At 9 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at 88 degrees, the highest since July 1, when the same figures were attained at that hour. On the 16th of July, last year, the thermometer at 9 A. M. marked 87 degrees, rising later in the day to 97·5 degrees, the highest point reached during that month. We hope that to-day will prove the hottest of the present month.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 349, being a increase of 9 from those of last week, and a decrease of 48 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 130 were adults; 219 were minors; 281 were born in the United States; 63 were foreign; 23 were people of color; and 6 were from the country. Of this number, 35 died of consumption of the lungs; 9 of disease of the heart; 20 of marasmus; 10 of old age; 11 of typhoid fever; 16 of convulsions; 12 of scarlet fever; 3 of inflammation of the lungs; and 5 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	20	Sixteenth	9
Second	19	Seventeenth	12
Third	12	Eighteenth	17
Fourth	16	Nineteenth	22
Fifth	12	Twentieth	25
Sixth	6	Twenty-first	7
Seventh	23	Twenty-second	5
Eighth	16	Twenty-third	8
Ninth	4	Twenty-fourth	8
Tenth	5	Twenth-fifth	7
Eleventh	15	Twenth-sixth	21
Twelfth	4	Twenty-seventh	10
Thirteenth	7	Twenty-eighth	8
Fourteenth	9	Unknown	6
Fifteenth	16		
Total			349

ESPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the advertisement in another column of the sale of building lots at Clifton, a beautiful suburb on the West Chester Railroad, 6½ miles from the city. The sale takes place on Monday afternoon next, and will be attended by a free excursion train to and from the sale. Martin Brothers are the auctioneers.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Michael Lakely had one of his legs fractured this morning, at Callowhill street wharf, Delaware, by a lot of iron falling on it. He was removed to the Hospital.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald,

"The important events now transpiring in Europe have had a further interesting reflection in the course of values in Wall street to-day, illustrating the close sympathy which exists between the great nations of modern times. Although remote from the scene of the crisis which overhangs Europe Wall street was almost as deeply interested as London, Paris, or Frankfort in the development of the drama in which France and Prussia are playing the principal *roles*.

"Of the immediate effect of the formal declaration of war between the two countries the advance of gold to-day from 1 4 to 116⅛ is the index of the change wrought in the financial situation on this side of the Atlantic. The latter point was not reached without many intermediate fluctuations. The news that war had been actually declared was not made known until far in the day, and even then was discredited for the reason that a Paris telegram announced, truthfully or otherwise, a sudden recovery in rentes. It remains to be seen, however, whether the existence of a state of war such as we may look for in the immediate future will continue to advance the premium on gold. The fact has been already discounted in Wall street, for the carrying rate to day shows that the speculators who have bought in anticipation of war comprise almost all the dealers in the precious metals. The Gold Room is now composed of a harmonious community of 'bulls,' who are no longer desirous of buying but of selling. The danger of holding gold in such a situation is only too evident. The ostensible reason for the advance is that our national securities abroad may be sent home. The Government market here has declined not through any depreciation of the intrinsic value of our bonds, but because the market price is forced down by the sudden effort to realize upon them. Instead of our bonds having depreciated, they are really more valuable now that French rentes and Prussian funds are depressed by the war. The reaction at no distant day is inevitable."

FROM THE WEST.

Fire at New Albany, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—The main portion of the Depaw House, in New Albany, Ind., was destroyed by fire early this morning. The building was owned by W. C. Depaw. Loss, $6000. No insurance. The furniture was owned by J. C. Bentley. Loss, $4000. No insurance. A lady jumped from the third-story window, struck the bannister, and was severely but not seriously injured. The boarders got off safely, mainly through the exertions of young Bentley, who bravely stood smoke and fire until he had piloted all out.

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Supposed Suicide.

PROVIDENCE, July 16.—Mrs. Betsy Luke disappeared from her husband's residence, in East Providence, on Tuesday evening. Last night her body was found in the river. She is supposed to have committed suicide.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Return of the Seventh Regiment.

CAMDEN, July 16.—The 7th Regiment arrived from Cape May at 11·40 to-day and left for New York at noon.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Stocks very dull. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 116⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 109¼; do. 1864 do., 109; do. 1865, do., 109⅛; do. 1865, new, 108⅝; do. 1867, 108¾; do. 1868, 108¾; 10-40s, 107¼. Virginia sixes, new, 67; Missouri sixes, 91; Canton Company, 65; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central and Hudson River, 96⅛; Erie, 22½; Reading, 98½; Adams Express, 66¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 99; Illinois Central, 135, ex div.; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Cotton dull and nominally 18¾@19c., with a downward tendency. Flour excited and so unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given. Breadstuffs were dearer and closed firm. Wheat—new red, $1·35@1·65; white, $1·50@1·65; Pennsylvania, $1·45@1·50; Western, $1·30@1·50. Corn—white, $1·15@1·18; poor yellow, $1·05@1·07; prime held at $1 08@1·10. Oats, 62@65c. Mess Pork firmer at $30·75@31. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17½c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 16¾@17c. Whisky dull at $1·00.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Cotton irregular; sales 300 bales at 19¾c. Flour active and advanced 30@50c.; sales 16,000 barrels. Wheat buoyant and advanced 3@5c.; sales 114,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·43@1·45; No. 2 at $1·25@1·38; white Michigan at $1 65@1·70. Corn active and advanced 1@2c.; sales 47,000 bushels mixed Western at 95c.@$1·07. Oats active and advanced 1c.; sales 88,000 bushels State at 69@1c., and Western at 61@64c. Beef firm and unchanged. Pork quiet. Lard firm; steam, 16½@16¾c.; kettle, 16¾@17c. Whisky quiet at $1@1·01.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.
Card Engraver and Stationer 6 31 tuths

CROQUET.
CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY.
Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.
Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1·00; by mail, $1·15.
One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 30 cents.
J. LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CROQUET.
CROQUET, full size set, $3·50; 16 different kinds, wholesale and retail.
Just received, a new assortment of FRENCH PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS stamped in colors, free of charge.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.
On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—
Special Excursion (when engaged) 7·15 A. M.
Mail 8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) 9·45 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours) 3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation 4·15 P. M.
Returning leave Atlantic—
Special Excursion 5·35 P. M.
Mail 4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car) 11·50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours) 7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation 6·06 A. M.
An extra Express Train (through in 1¾ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9·40 A. M.
LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—
For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave—
Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M
Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Vine Street Ferry at 8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at 4·35 P. M.
The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.
Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
D. H. MUNDY,
6 28 Agent.

LONG BRANCH
VIA
CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND NEW JERSEY
SOUTHERN RAILROADS.
FOUR DAILY TRAINS (Sundays excepted), without change of cars, leave Philadelphia, Walnut Street wharf.
7·00 A. M. Due Long Branch 10·45 A. M.
8·00 " Due Long Branch 12·16 P. M.
2·00 P. M. Due Long Branch 6·03 P. M.
3·30 " Due Long Branch 6·54 P. M.
The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. lines run via Pemberton; 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. lines run via Freehold.
Palace Cars attached to 3·30 P. M. line.
Fare Philadelphia to Long Branch, $2·50.
7 12 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

THERE ARE MANY SOLDIERS AND Sailors, their orphans and widows, and their heirs, who have good claims for arrears of pay, bounty, prize money, commutation of travel or commutation of rations, which ought to be paid them.
In many such cases applications have been made, but remain unsettled for want of proof or from neglect, and frequently from incompetency of the agent who filed the claim. We will give advice to our comrades when written to for it or called upon, free of any charge, gladly.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Collection of Claims,
No. 136 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

THIRD EDITION

EVENTS IN EUROPE.

Activity of the French.

Napoleon Off for the Field.

Bismarck's Programme.

"Prolonging the Situation."

Germany at the Back of Prussia.

The Position of Austria.

Movements of Diplomatists.

The French Troops in Rome.

FROM EUROPE.

Great Activity in the French War Department.

PARIS, July 16.—There is great activity at the War Department to-day. A large number of sealed orders have been sent in various directions.

Efforts to Call a European Congress.

Lord Lyons, British Minister, is still endeavoring to get his colleagues here to present a collective request for a Congress of European powers to settle the question between France and Prussia.

Count Benedetti Arrives in Paris.

Count Benedetti arrived in this city last night. Coming from Ems instead of Berlin, he did not receive his passports. He came to give the Emperor verbal explanations.

The Reported Alliance Between France and Austria.

Nothing positive has been ascertained concerning an alliance between France and Austria. It is reported again to-day that Austria will remain neutral.

Von Werther and his Associates Leave Paris for Berlin.

Baron von Werther, the North German Minister, and all the members of his embassy, left Paris yesterday afternoon for Berlin.

The French Squadron in the Mediterranean has been doubled. Vice-Admiral de la Gravierre is in command.

The Bourse

to-day opened with a declining tendency.

Bismarck's Readiness to "Prolong the Situation."

The journals this morning publish the following statement:—Eight days ago Bismarck sent by special messenger to Baron von Werther, Ambassador of the German Confederation, an order to make no concessions to the French Government. "Do not be too much impressed," Bismarck continues in his despatch. "We are ready to prolong the situation, if possible, to the 20th of July." The journals argue from this that Prussia meant war from the beginning, and sought only to gain time.

Napoleon Off for the Seat of War.

The Emperor will leave Paris to-day for the seat of war.

The Prince Imperial

will accompany him to the field. The Emperor desired this, and the Empress does not object. The military attendants of the Prince are in readiness.

Prince Napoleon,

as soon as he arrives from Norway, will be charged with an important mission to Italy.

The Prussians Have all Germany at their Back.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Government is in hourly receipt of despatches from all parts of Germany, offering men, money, arms, horses, etc., in support of the national cause, and asserting that no sacrifice that can be made will be deemed too great for the cause of Germany. The Government recommends Bremen as a port of refuge for German shipping.

Prussia Rising as One Man.

LONDON, July 16—Noon.—Volunteering in Prussia is extraordinary. The entire male population are demanding arms.

Rumored Evacuation of Rome by the French Troops.

PARIS, July 16.—The city journals assert that the French Government, as soon as the result of the vote on the infallibility dogma was known here, signed an order for the recall of the French troops from Rome.

Uprising Expected in Rome.

ROME, July 16.—A Liberal uprising is expected here. Fears are apprehended of an attack on the city.

Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—The steamship Idaho, from New York for Liverpool, touched at this port to-day.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 16—2 P. M.—Consols, 91⅝ for both money and account. United States bonds dull. 5-20s, 1862s, 85; 1865s, 85; 1867s, 85; 10-40s, 84. Stocks flat and nominal. Erie, 16½; Illinois Central, 106; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—2 P. M.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. Sales 7000 bales, including 1000 for speculation and export. California wheat, 11s. 3d @11s. 8d.; Red Western, 9s. 6d.@9s. 10d. Flour, 25s. Corn, 34s. Peas, 39s. Pork, 105s. Beef, 113s. 6d. Bacon, 56s. Cumberland Oats, 63s.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Conflagration at Meriden, Conn.—Loss, $400,000.

MERIDEN, July 16.—The main factory building of the Meriden Britannia Company was almost entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $400,000, and the insurance amounts to $375,000, in seventy different insurance companies.

Hartford and Erie Railroad Injunction Case.

BOSTON, July 16.—A hearing upon the injunction against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company came up before Judge Wells, of the Supreme Judicial Court this morning.

J. D. Bull, counsel for the petitioners for the injunction, stated that in the interview with the President and Secretary of the corporation, it was admitted that the meeting held yesterday and upon which the injunction was served, was illegally notified, and that another meeting, to be held on Friday morning next, was called in a legal manner, and on that account he proposed an adjournment of the hearing until Wednesday, when, if it proved that a legal meeting was only to be held, no further proceedings would be had.

Judge Wells stated that it would be inconvenient to be present on that day, and under the circumstances and statement he would take the responsibility of making a decision at this time. The Court decided that the injunction, so far as it related to the meeting held on Friday, or any meeting to be held under that call, should be made perpetual.

Ship News.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The North German steamer Berlin, from Bremen via Southampton, arrived this morning.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Reception of M. Paradol.

Speeches and Ceremonies.

A Great Fire in Connecticut.

Important Railway Injunction Case

The Strike in the Coal Region

FROM WASHINGTON.

Audience by the Presidents

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Executive Mansion was crowded to-day with Senators and members anxious to see the President before leaving the city. Nearly all succeeded in getting an audience.

The President's Holiday.

The President is getting public business in order so that he can leave for Long Branch next week.

The New French Minister.

Prevost-Paradol, was presented to the President to-day at noon. In delivering his credentials he made the usual speech, which was responded to by the President. There was no allusion whatever on either side to the disturbances in Europe.

Members and Senators.

Quite a number of members and Senators are still here settling up department business for their constituents. During the last days of the session this had fallen much behind. About the middle of next week nearly all the Congressmen will have left. Senator Wilson, chairman of the Republican National Campaign Committee, will remain here for some time to put the machinery of the committee in order.

Circulation of Documents.

An effort will be made to raise $100,000 for the circulation of documents in the South and through Democratic districts that are close. The National Committee will co-operate with all the local committees in their efforts to carry the districts where the Democratic majority is less than a thousand. Among those upon which an assault is to be made is Voorhees' district in Indiana.

General Schenck.

It is said that in case General Schenck does not succeed in getting the nomination for Congress in his district, the President will appoint him Minister to Prussia, in place of Bancroft, who is to be recalled. The war which has arisen there makes the recall of Bancroft more necessary, inasmuch as it will require a younger and more active man to represent American